FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 21, 1862. [NO. 2355.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

7th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Killed: Col R P Campbell. Wounded: Lieut Col E G Haywood.

Company A—Killed: Privates R R Guy, N F Stine, T Dagerheart. Wounded: Serg't J P Marshall; Privates D Matherson, R A Morrison, N C Raker, S Dagerheart, D Paine, H H Miller, D B Brown, W R Summers, J F Moore, A F Morrison, J P Maise, J M Cruise.

B—Killed: Privates J L Wilhelm, W H Walker, F Almon. Wounded: Serg't W W Harriss; Privates J H Blalock, J Blockwelder, N Basba, J Bost, J E Bost, P E Bost, E Cassle, J S Harriss, C Hartzell, J M Hartzell, S Tinker, J McGraw, J Murph, P J Nash, W Rineheart, J Vanderburg, D N Wenicock.

C—Killed: Serg't D P Lang, J Vindrick. Wounded: Capt R B McRae, Corp'l S Peavey; Privates T Bullard, R Bass, S Bass, A Carter, R Holder, J Howell, B T McMullin, F Spivey, I Strickland, N G Smith, I M Hay, Hussey, G S Jackson, R Kelley, A M Ward, K Dougherty, J Godwin. Missing: Privates P Cannon, J Jackson.

D—Killed: Privates A D Ayres, D P Jones, R M Nevil. Wounded: Lieuts W J Kerr, B H Davidson, Serg't T J Cahill; Privates J Gallagher, J Howell, D W Hicks, E Jahn, R J Jamison, P J Kirby, W McGarar, J Rogers, A B Sprout, G W Saunders, R Whalom, J Maguire, D Howell.

E—Killed: Lieuts D C Haywood, W A Closs; Privates R S Rellonburg, E Amos, J Perry, A J Perry. Wounded: Corp'ls J G Kemp, C R French, H Barnes; Privates T Critman, O Critman, M A Brantley, D Deans, J Deans, W Tiles, K Tiles, N T Stoll, N Williams, J F Esmond, N W Hendrick, J Murray, J J Taylor, H Medlin. Missing: Privates E H Euse, J J Taylor.

F—Killed: Private J H Myers. Wounded: Lieut E G Blackmer, Serg'ts W C Fesperman, S W Robinson, Corp'ls J F Newsom, H T Fight, W Crawford; Privates J Morriss, J W R Cannon, W W Price, D M Cauble, J C Tottin, G D Redwine, C H Reed, W S Turner. Missing: Privates G S Owen, A W Watson, E Williams.

G—Killed: Private W W Lad. Wounded: Serg't W H Weatherspoon, Corp'l P A McGee; Privates W T Herndon, W M Barber, S M Carlton, J Satterfield, W G Marshall, N C Marshall, W W Ferrill. Missing: Private A Chapell.

H—Killed: Private G A Yerton. Wounded: Lieut J M Alexander, Serg't T M Ervin, Corp'ls W W Smith, M E Marriss, M W Kirkpatrick; Privates, W H Gibson, W Nicholson, J N Shaw, J C Welch, D E McEachern, S W White, J B McClellan, J G Martin, S D Morrison, J P Query, E S Stansill, W W Kizer.

I—Killed: Privates J C Cashron, J J C Atwell. Wounded: Capt J K McAuley, Lieut W N Dickey, Serg'ts J H Johnston, E M Correll, Corp'ls J A Harriss, J S Tipe; Privates J Atwell, J N Beaty, R E Boll, S J Brown, A Chever, G Clodfelter, A H Cook, J C Creswell, J W Freeman, J C Galliger, J M Henry, D W Honeycut, E N Johnson, J G Knox, J W McVeely, H W Robbins, G A Shinn, J A Templeton, F M Wilson, J S Wilson, J M Wilson, J E Tipe, G L Rankin, J W Baxter, L C Perry.

K—Killed: Lieut J C Miller, Serg't R A King, Corp'l J L Icenhower; Private W S Baker. Wounded: Capt H H Peebles, Sergt's J T Asbury, R H Teazere, A M Walker, Corp'ls O Burges, J A White; Privates S T Brooks, W D Barney, J G Brookshire, W C Goodnight, F W Querry, H Lamberth, D E Myers, F A Fincanon, H W Thomas, J W Pool, W R White, A Heartness, L H Kisler, J Pope, J H Overcash, W L Hollar, D T Warren, N B Smith, J W Reid.

Total—Killed, 28; wounded, 179; missing, 8—215.

28th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Wounded—Col James H Lane, face, slightly.

Company A—Killed: Serg't C Cain; Privates W H Cockerham, F Shouse, W A McGuffin. Wounded: Corp'l J H Brinkley; Privates R Adkins, E B Alberty, B Jones, C T Bray, A Marion, Juo Marsh, F M Nixon, W B Holyfield, R L Nance. Missing: Corp'l S Blackwood; Private S Wood.

B—Wounded: Lieut T T Smith, Serg'ts S W Love, J E White, H A Torrence, Corp'l A Beatty; Privates J H Ratchford, W F Lewis, W A Miller, D Cloninger, L M Bell, C Kizer, M Willis, J F Murphy.

C—Killed: Private J P Seabock. Wounded: Serg't M M Throneburg; Privates M L Houston, J F Huffman, J Huffman, J M Dunn, L M Yount, J P Spencer, J L Turbyfill, A Bolch, A L Campbell, C M Killian, James Goodson, J P Little, L A Yount, Hiram Miller.

D—Killed: Privates J Seiles, D D Crowell, J F Clayton, I Frick, A Blackwilder. Wounded: Capt D A Parker, Serg'ts J S Kirk, M J Endy, Corp'l J A Parker; Privates G A Parker, C Epps, A Morriss, C Lifler, J Sides, L Coley, A McLester, A Barbee, J Howell, C W Bowlan, W C Yow, M Fink, Thos Noble, U Craytor, M Ritchie, J Hopkins, John Wallis, (mortally,) W W Safley. Missing: Privates C Carpenter, A Carpenter, J W Burlison, Jas Turner, Sciles, J H Lierly.

E—Killed: Privates C P Andrews, L N Chancey. Wounded: Lt N Clark; Serg't J R Smith; Privates M A Chancey, G H Smart, W Collins, M H Stutt, R H Bird, J Ussery, J Matheson, R Wibbs, J D Hurlin, N L Cook, L Harris, (since died), T F Teal, (since died). Missing: Private J L Mason.

F—Killed: Privates T R Hicks, G M Daniel. Wounded: Lt J T Conrad, J G Trulove, Serg't J C Brown, L M Cornelius, Corp'l S D Carson, J H Poindexter; Privates H C Baker, A Brown, R Chaplin, R H Hutchins, A E Head, J T Sprinkle, J W Tacket, A M Womack. Missing: Serg't Chaplin; Private E Kittle.

G—Killed: Corp'l J Straughan. Wounded: Corp'l T Snipes; Privates J Cole, R Cate, N Poe, S Thompson, John Brockwell, B McCauley, H Edwards, J Weaver.

H—Wounded: Lieuts G G Holland, L D Webb; Serg't S A Simmons; Privates T J Holland, R E McSwain, J H Padgett, J J Rollins, J W Hamrick, B B McSwain, M M Jolles, J M Alison, J M Champion, D O Rollins. Missing: Private J C Holland.

I—Killed: Serg't W D Farris; Corp'l G W Atwood; Privates A N Dull. Wounded: Private L M Swain, J H Fairies, Isaac Moore, S W Young, P H Beatty, L Halcomb, D H Jennings, W Nicholas, R W Brown, B T McRaughan, L W Shores, D B McBryde. Missing: Private L Dobbins.

K—Killed: Private J Morton. Wounded: Serg'ts D A Allman, E Aarin; Corp'l J D Smith; Privates T Furr, C Furr, E Morton, G Allman, D A Rathcock, A C Burris, G Hathcock. Missing: Privates D D Smith, H Allman, W H Russell, E Richie, W Harrison, G L Smith, A C Marbree, W A Bost, H C Swanniger, C M White, J T Howell, N Cooper, E R Smith.

Total—Killed, 19; wounded, 132; missing, 26—177.

37th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Killed: Col C C Lee. Wounded: Lt Col W M Barber, Maj C N Hickerson.

Company A—Wounded: Lt Q C Hartzog; Privates W Boyl, C Yates, J Blackburn, H A Wood, S Severt, E Owens, E Marlow, E Severt, A M Swain, J A McNeill, H Perry, B F Walters, P C Goodman, H Tomlinson. Missing: Private S Johnston.

B—Killed: Privates T Hodgers, V Greer, C Triplett. Wounded: Lt J Cook, C Carlton, A J Critcher, Serg'ts J M Brown, J W Green; Privates A B Boyd, C H Davis, S K Holder, M Hodges, D W Campbell, Th Dain, W L Robbins, J R Norris, W Hays, T Handrix, W Green, J Miller, J Brown, J E Fairchild, J Holeman, M Randles, F E Hartley, N Greer, G W Miller. Missing: Privates L M Bishop, T R Carlton.

C—Killed: Private J M Beard. Wounded: Privates H W Brown, T A Gibson, J M Hendrix, E M Pucket, A Worsham, R R Worsham, H H L W Torrence. Missing: Privates J W Barrett, R A Montrith, J Wyley.

D—Killed: Corp'l G M Rushing. Wounded: Serg't J E Griffin; Privates J L Austin, J Q Adams, C Collins, H T Green, G Medlin, L G Parker, A Honicut, J T Griffin, H N Rape, T S Trull, B Williams. Missing: Private J W Parker.

E—Killed: Serg't J Green. Wounded: Serg't J Ward; Privates E Prisnell, J A Pritchard, R H Farthing, Y Swift, W Strickland, G Younce, M Clark.

F—Killed: Serg't J F Hendrix. Wounded: Capt D L Clary, Lt W W Beard; Privates J R Hartin, W H McDaniel, W P Shew, A Parker, R Coleman, J Thomas.

G—Killed: Privates E Fortner, A C McDonald.—Wounded: Lt J H Brown; Serg'ts Campbell, Cockran, Crouch; Corp'l Blackwilder; Privates S Austin, (mortal,) G W Pool, M Hatton, P C Wike, G M Bumgarner, G W Triu. Missing: Corp'l D L Bumgarner; Privates A J Lewis, A J Wike, J F Watts, L F Smith.

H—Killed: Private C Whiteside. Wounded: Privates G Gullick, G McKee, L Clunner, N A Rankin, E Friday. Missing: Private H Elmore.

I—Wounded: Privates J W Manning, E Patterson, J H Patterson, J J Wilson, J H Ristler, R A Sharp, W Cross, J Orr, Jas Orr, J L Orr, D L Robinson, C Mullin. Missing: C Flow, G Kissiah.

K—Wounded: Privates J O Hensley, E Brown, W Ross, R F Williams.

Total—Killed, 11; wounded, 108; missing, 15—134.

33d Regiment N. C. Troops.

Company A—Wounded: Privates M [illegible], D. Mahoney, J Corden, J H Plyler, C Dunz. Missing: Private W W Marshall.

B—Killed: Privates W R Nelson, J R Davis. Wounded: Privates J R Nelson, J W Johnson, W F Hoard, H Q T Harrell, W Harrell, B Jay, J W Peel, T Brow, John Ruffin, J F Grimes.

C—Wounded: Privates S A Burnes, J I Goodman, T A Winsell, J Pimon, J M Louder. Missing: Private C Bryant.

D—Killed: Ser'gt M L Darrell; Privates H Stokes H Brown. Wounded: Privates W Duncan, W Brown, B F Stiller, Jas Childers, Thos Brooks.

E—Wounded: Serg'ts J C C Cooper, W Brinkley; Privates W Corbitt, J B Benton, G R Earl, F H Wright, S J Baker, Chas Peel. Missing: Private J Harrell.

F—Killed: Private W H Daniel. Wounded: Privates J S Gibbs, L Hambleton, D Linton. Missing: Private Reuben Rose.

G—Killed: Serg't J J Philips. Wounded: Privates H Hall, D B Philips, J Atkinson. Missing: Private Carroll Pool.

H—Killed: Lt J W Williams. Wounded: Privates J M Jarvis, R Faskin, Z Bunner, J Saddler, Lewis Swindle.

I—Wounded: Lt Goslin; Serg't J D Pitts; Privates J Stults, G Dawson, B Conrad. Missing: Corp'l J Roney; Privates N Kitner, W Brinkley, M Brinkley, C Conrad, W Kitnon, A Walls.

K—Wounded: Privates Thos Jackson, A Lassiter, S Best. Missing: Privates R Heath, P Kade.

Total—Killed, 8; Wounded, 52; missing, 15—75.

18th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Wounded: Col R H Cowan, Lieut S B Waters, Adjutant. Killed: Sergeant-Major A D Moore.

Company A—Wounded: Lieuts A M Newbury, S B Andrews; Privates Henry Rogers, D S Bullard, R W Tatom, —— Brahmer.

B—Killed: Privates J A Thompson, L Tyson. Wounded: Lt. McGill; Serg'ts Weggins, Edwards, Munn; Privates J W Blackwell, Chas. Ward, M Graves, Calvin Ward, M Callihan.

C—Killed: Private G. Jacobs. Wounded: Capt. W K Fore; Lt H Long; Privates S G Bellamy, W Hudson, E Cannady, O Smith.

D—Wounded: Privates Biggs, McNeill, Williams, Davis.

E—Killed: Private J White. Wounded: Capt. Thompson; Lt Corbett; Serg't Croom; Privates T Simpson, O J Eakins, T Brown, W H Barnhill, F Register, J N Pridyen, R Reaves, Futch, Gurganus. Missing: Serg't Costin.

F—Wounded: Capt. McLaurin; Privates Buchanan, McLauchlin, McKoy, H McNeill, J Pate, Wright.

G—Wounded: Lt F J Moore; Corp'l R Lloyd; Privates M G Chadwick, W W Castan, W T Eilers, W L Hall, H McRimmon, E J Moore, T A Shepherd, J N Sedbury.

H—Killed: Corp'l S Baldwin; Privates E Deal, W H Rockwell, A Sellers. Wounded: Capt M A Byme; Serg'ts J A Baldwin, Elkins, L Freen, L McKay; Corp'l Hegh; Privates J Baldwin, C M Baldwin, J J M Penny, S Smith, S Sibbett, Jasper.

I—Killed: Lieut W A Wooster; Serg't Burnett; Privates Walker, Harrison. Wounded: Capt J D Barry, Lieut J P Bridger; Serg't Holliday; Privates Quinn, McIntire, Heath, Pegford.

K—Killed: M F King. Wounded: Lieut A H Tolar, Privates T S Whitted, W C Singletary, J W Davis B F Rinalde, J D Currie, J S Dunham.

Total—Killed 14, wounded 84—98.

These 5 regiments are Branch's Brigade. During the series of battles near Richmond, the above figures show a loss of 80 killed, 554 wounded, 64 missing. Total 698.

From the Standard.

CAMP OF 26TH REG'T, N. C. T.,
Cruise's Field, July 3, 1862.

Editor of the Standard—Dear Sir: Supposing that our friends in the old North State would like to know of our whereabouts, since our arrival in the Old Dominion, I concluded I would give you a sketch of what we have seen and done since we left our camps above Kinston. On the evening of the 19th of June, Col. Vance announced to his regiment that on the morrow we would leave for Richmond to take a part in the great struggle for freedom and independence, followed by a short and patriotic address, which was received by his boys with shouts of exultation. Left next day—arrived in Petersburg on the night of the 24th June, were marched to the large and commodious market-house, and stopped for the night; remained here till Tuesday evening, June 24th, left for Richmond—arrived there about midnight, and were marched to the capitol, and slept on its beautiful grounds. Here, we received many attentions from the citizens of Richmond, and especially from Gov. Letcher, who threw open his doors to us and invited us to share of his hospitalities. Next morning we left for the "Seven Pines," the noted field of battle of the 30th and 31st of May. Arriving in one mile of the battle field, we were stopped to refresh ourselves a little, and then marched down to where a spirited engagement was going on between our forces and the yankees. Our regiment was soon thrown into line of battle, and has been so ever since, until now, except when marching through mud and water, undergoing all sorts of hardships, being without tents and a good deal of the time drenched with rain—all of which we have endured as good soldiers, ready and willing to do and suffer all things for the good of our country. At Seven Pines, we had several severe skirmish fights with the yankees, always driving them back, and advancing our line of pickets, until Sunday morning, when we took possession of their entire camps and breastworks, and planted our flag upon their splendid ramparts. One engagement at this place deserves especial notice. Our regiment had advanced about one mile to where the enemy were throwing up entrenchments, drove them out, taking possession of the same, and capturing all their spades and pickaxes, and a number of guns. We occupied these entrenchments all day, or until about sunset, when the 24th N. C. Regiment was sent to relieve us. About the time it arrived, and we were leaving the entrenchments, the yankees poured in a heavy volley of musketry upon us, but without doing us much harm. No sooner was this done, than our brave Col. Vance called to his men to rally again to the entrenchments, which was obeyed promptly. The Colonel displayed a degree of bravery in this fight as he has in every one in which his regiment has been engaged, seldom if ever surpassed by any officer, walking up and down the line of battle encouraging his men, and hallooing to the blue-coats to come on. Col. Vance is one of the men who always says, "come on, boys," and not "go," as a great many do, always keeping themselves out of danger. A braver man never lived—and he has a heart in his bosom that feels for the poor soldier, and he is ever ready to do anything and every thing he can, to render his men pleasant and agreeable. We all love him, and will die round him if need be. Long may he live to enjoy the gratitude and smiles of those who have been so intimately connected with him in camp for the last 12 months. We started about 12 o'clock Sunday, in pursuit of the yankees—got in one mile of them—opened fire upon them with our artillery, which was kept up till late at night, when the firing ceased on both sides. Morning came, and the yankees had left—leaving behind thousands of dollars worth of clothing, guns, tools and everything else imaginable. Our boys were eager to gather relics, and nearly all have something by which to remember the yankees. We pressed on, passing by the battle-field of Monday; the ground was covered with dead and wounded yankees, as well as a number of [illegible]. On Tuesday evening, the battle at this place, (Cruise's field,) commenced, which according to the numbers engaged was the hardest of the fighting, attended with as much slaughter. Our brigade was brought into action late in the evening, and marched into the field in the face of heavy cannonading. The 26th regiment went into the action yelling at the top of their voices, and the field of battle showed next morning what part she had taken in the conflict, when several of her boys were found dead in fifty paces of the yankee battery. The firing ceased about midnight, leaving the Confederates in possession of the field. The yankees left by daylight next morning.

It affords me much pleasure to state that all our field officers as well as the company commanders behaved with marked bravery. Providence seems to have smiled upon us, and I am happy to state that the loss of our regiment is slight. The following exhibits a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the 26th Regiment:

Company A—Killed: Privates Jno Price, T J Perkins. Wounded: Privates Shade Harlis, mortally, Granville Osborne, Jno R Taylor.

B—Killed: Washington Cook, Chas Deese. Wounded: Serg't J E Gay; Privates Alex Osborne, Wm Broome, F Holmes.

C—Wounded: Privates Jno Ray, W M Curtis, B A Nance. Missing: Privates T A Davis, J C Ball.

D—Wounded: Capt Adams, hip; Privates Moses Bowden, shoulder. Missing: Private Isham Temple.

E—Killed: Privates O H Jones, Henry Brewer, John Ray. Wounded: Privates O H Hanner, Henry Ridgers, W J Welch, Jas McMath, Green Smith, Jno W Calder.

F—Wounded: Privates Waightstill Phillips, Jas B Bradford, Wash'n Holloway, Wm Estes, Jas White, Wm Kirby, Mat Crump.

H—Wounded: Serg't L A Curry; Privates Jno A Jackson, Jno B Kelly, Aaron Malone, D C Ferguson.

I—Killed: Private James West. Wounded: Capt J T Jones, slightly, side; Privates J O C Barlow, Uriah Stallings, Jos Sudderth, Jno Talbert, Milas Taylor, Jas Simons, Wm Wilson. Missing: Privates Wm Collins, Robt Laney.

G—Wounded: Privates F A Mathews, W G Carter, Hiram Johnson, Alson Lincheny, John Vincen, Henry Reeves. Missing: Nathan Nelson, Andrew Burke, Richard Buckler.

K—Killed: Private Geo Bowman. Wounded: Capt McLauchlin, slightly, head; Privates Pleasant McGudgen, Wm Dabbs, James Henly, John Winfield, Hiram Williby, Peter Gathing. Missing: Privates Elijah Hildrith, Jno Atkinson.

Yours, truly, S. P. DULA,
1st Lt. Co. I, 26th Reg. N. C. T.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN NEW YORK.—The Herald of the 7th gives a list of 48 officers, 69 non-commissioned officers, and 371 privates, captured in the late battles before Richmond, who arrived there on the 6th, and were located on Governor's Island. 117 of the whole are from North Carolina, as follows:—

Officers.—Thos. Ruffin, Capt. 1st Cavalry; Wm. Halsey, 1st Lieut. 37th; Wm. P. Harrelson, 1st Lt. 34th; T. J. Ferguson, 2d Lt. 16th; John W. Young, 2d Lt. 7th; Wm. B. Fjeld, 2d Lt. 1st; Rufus H. Jackson, 3d Lt. 20th.

Non-Commissioned.—B. C. McBride and H. B. Lane, Serg'ts 1st; E Green, J Smith and J. W. Merri, Serg'ts 1st Cavalry; T. W. Wells, Serg't, 16th; C. Y. Costin, Serg't, 18th; Sam C. Barnett, Serg't, 24th; J. L. Wilson, Corp'l, 34th; Jas. Davis, Corp'l, 49th; Thos. R. Carlton, Musician, 37th; Ch's Angel, Wm. A. Purviance, Philip Risley and Wm. H. Brown, musicians, 1st Cavalry.

Privates.—1st Cavalry: J. C. Taylor, S. W. Stanley, J. R. Miller, J. W. Franklin, A. Barrier, R. H. Murray, G. M. Ballern, Hardy Reze, Winfrey Grady, J. N. Van Pelt, Thos. Davis, H. G. Graham, John Woodring, W. W. Cragg, G. A. Jackson, J. Smith, E Williams, S. D. Smith, Jesse Hore, W. H. Stetson, Frank Asgood.

1st: John R Powell, Freeman Coley, John Flowers, Albert F Williams, Jerry H Williams, A J Hardy, Jona Mozets, Willis H Bragden, Charles Blane.

5th: Jas T Price, J T Pierce.

7th: E. Fox, John Falan, Allen Clappell, Ch's S. Owen, Edw. Williams, A. W. Watson, John Fortner, Wiley Conder, E. H. Eure, John Teague.

12th: E. G. Butler.

14th: Aug. Curlain, Humphrey Parker.

16th: E. F. Linchburger, J. Wilson, E. F. Lineburger.

20th: John Burnham, T. F. Parker.

22d: G. G. Caudle.

24th: R. Piers, Jos. McFarland, J. E. Anderson, D. J. Channell, Obadiah Pierce.

25th: C. F. Johnson, John Clarke.

26th: Andrew Burke, Nathan Nelson, Wm. Collins.

28th: Wm Wood.

38th: Jas O'Hinds

33d: Reuben Rose, W. W. Marshall.

34th: Wm. Lawrells, Alex. McCall, Wm. M. Crofts, Gavan Williams, Wm. M. Mittage, Samuel Talbert, Chs. S. Martin, Alex. McCall.

37th: G Merlin, E H Pomgainer, J W Parker, T C How, Coleman Mullis, T W Wyatt, E K Bumgarner.

49th: Jac. Huffetettler, And'w Gasour, Rob't F. Boyd, W. S. Hagans, Wm. Byers, J. H. Tousery, Wm. J. Lacy, A. C. Haughstatley, Jno. M. Waters, Miles Ward, Geo. H. Null, Andrew Leeper, D. D. Davis.

1st Battery: W H Batts, B W Bachelor, J W Stokes, Geo Hulnaman.

Arrival of Confederate Soldiers in New York.—The N. Y. "Herald," of the 21st ult. announces the arrival of the "Elm City," on the 20th, from Fortress Monroe, with three hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers from Yorktown. Her destination is Albany, where the sufferers are to be properly cared for. We notice in the list, from North Carolina:—

F Brown, K, 18th, G H Denton, K, 12th; W Edwards, B, 18th; R Gortret, A, 37th; A S Harmer, F, 37th; C Haddam, A, 25th; A Jones, F, 18th; J Keogh, C, 7th; W Pullen, 12th; N B L Parson, K, 37th; H Rink, C, 28th; R Roberts, B, 18th; B F Robertson, C, 2d; F Russell, F, 37th; J Shew, I, 37th; G Shickland, C, 18th; F M Sayles, F, 37th; B Stancil, D, 18th; D A Warren, G, 2d; S Wright, F, 18th; J Weeks, F, 18th.

LARGE STORIES.—"The reliable gentleman" left Washington, N. C., last week and proceeded at once to the Richmond Examiner office, where he related that there were "ten thousand!! fugitive slaves at Newbern and between three and five thousand! at Washington." He added that the yankees have lately refused to feed them, and that they are, in consequence, suffering severely.

THE ALABAMA SALT WORKS.—The statements about the discovery of exceedingly valuable salt springs in Clark county, Alabama, are fully confirmed. The State and many individuals are at work making salt. Hands make from $100 to $150 a month gross. A Baptist minister writes that he is making 6 bushels a day to eight hands at $18 a sack.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1862.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.—We copy from the Richmond Enquirer a letter from Lieut. Maury of the Confederate Navy to a French Admiral (omitting only some paragraphs which are merely personal.) The condition and feelings of the South are generally well stated in this letter; but it is not this which has attracted our attention, so much as two things stated by Lieut. Maury, evidently upon his own personal knowledge, viz: 1st. that to assist them in their system of lying and deception, the yankees have actually taken to printing bogus Southern newspapers, imitations of the genuine in appearance, but filled with matter of their own concoction. And 2d, that in their malignancy, amounting to utter depravity, they have invented a ball which, when it [illegible] rection! Can anything equal this? It is far worse than the poisoned arrow, because the latter is the instrument of savages; but the explosive bullet is the invention of a people professing to be civilized, and is employed against their own kins-people, who have long been connected with themselves by the closest bonds of social, political, and commercial life, and whom they are warring to force back into a like union. At least they so profess; but we have come to the conclusion that they have neither hope nor expectation of this, but are fighting for our *extermination*, that they may possess themselves of the vast wealth of the South, and at the same time gratify their malignant hate of those who have dared to cut loose from them. We need not enumerate the evidences of this. What the South has to do is to resist and defeat the satanic purpose.

The printing of spurious Southern papers accounts for some things heretofore unaccountable. The New York papers published articles which they professed to quote from the Richmond Dispatch, that had never appeared in that paper. And the Philadelphia Inquirer professed to quote from the Raleigh Standard of June 11th, when no Raleigh Standard was issued on that day, or had ever contained any such language. The Standard thought the article had been prepared in North Carolina and sent to the North for publication. Lieut. Maury's statement shows, we think, that the Standard misjudged its assailants who, to whatever shifts some of them may be capable of resorting, are apparently guiltless of this.

There is one particular in which we do not agree with Lieut. Maury. He denies that the negro is the cause of the present revolution, and affirms that the tariff and hatred of the Yankee character are the true causes. This is manifestly a mistaken view. The revolution took place on the election of Lincoln, not because of any tariff views, nor because he was a yankee. We had had tariff men and yankees in the Presidential chair before; but we never before had had a man elected because he was an anti-slavery man, by a party whose one idea was hostility to the institution. Unauthorized, unnecessary, malignant interference with that institution for forty years had finally culminated in the success of the party which meditated its destruction. The people of the South had stood a far worse tariff than existed on the election of Lincoln, or was likely to be enacted. They had no such knowledge of yankee character as this war has developed. They could have tolerated both these, for they were prosperous and happy at home. But they could not tolerate the idea of having their fair land converted into a second San Domingo. It is now the universal Southern sentiment,—it is ours most decidedly,—that the separation did not take place a day too soon, and that it is eternal.

ALARMED.—The New York Herald of the 10th inst. is in great trouble about what it admits to be "the series of Federal disasters in Virginia, ending with the latest and greatest of them all—the retreat of Gen. McClellan's army before superior numbers." It lays the blame upon "the imbecility of the War and Navy Departments." "But, (adds the Herald,) there is something still worse to be apprehended. The news of the disaster has gone to Europe, and upon its heels will probably follow intervention on the part of France and England, if not of all the maritime powers of Europe." And it urges that the coast be fortified from the Rio Grande to the Kennebec, more iron-clad boats be built, and the 300,000 men be speedily enrolled and brought into the field.

But this last is easier said than done. The New York World declares that the "call" has not yet kindled the first flash of enthusiasm; that "distrust weighs like a pall," and that "a sullen gloom is settling on every heart. The people are coldly motionless."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.—There is no doubt that Lincoln has visited McClellan's camp on James river. We did not credit the report at first, but it is confirmed from New York and Old Point, which latter place he passed on Thursday last. It is said that Stanton, Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott, accompanied him.

On Friday night a Federal Captain arrived at Petersburg with despatches from McClellan, which he proceeded to Richmond to deliver. He left McClellan's camp on the day after Lincoln's arrival there.

BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.—We learn from Northern papers that Burnside had made all his preparations for an advance inland from Newbern, and was to have started on the 1st inst., but on that day he received dispatches calling him to the Peninsula, to reinforce McClellan. He and his vessels and men at once proceeded to Old Point, and thence to McClellan's camp on the 7th.

So it seems that in whipping the yankees before Richmond, our North Carolina soldiers were in reality fighting their battles for home, for a raid by Burnside into the interior of the State has been nipped in the bud.

Under these circumstances Mr. Vance may be elected, for he has all the advantages that electioneering can give him. But we warn those about to vote for Mr. Vance to pause and think whether upon the whole, they approve the course of the Raleigh Standard and its affiliated politicians; for, although by voting for Mr. Vance, they may not mean to endorse the course of this clique, they will find after it is done, that they have in effect, done so. Their votes for Vance will be referred to as so many endorsements of Holdenism, and more than that, they will find that, substantially, by electing Mr. Vance, they have placed in power the clique which rotates and gyrates somewhere in and around Raleigh, and does its publishing through the Standard. Mr. Vance, if elected, cannot and will not free himself from that influence. It is right that the citizens and soldiers alike should know this.—*Wilmington Journal, 16th.*

Upon the above we remark, (borrowing an idea from the Salisbury Watchman,) that upon the Journal's principle advanced above, there can be little or no voting on either side at the coming election. For if votes for Vance are to be regarded "as so many endorsements of Holdenism," equally will votes for Johnston be so many endorsements of Journalism, (Wilmington and State Journalism,)—which is incomparably worse than Holdenism.

But we copy the above mainly to let our readers see that the Journal in effect admits that Col. Vance will be elected.

FOR GOVERNOR.—Meetings in Beaufort and Granville counties have nominated Col. Vance.

DEATH OF MAJ. HUSKE.—We regret to hear of the death of Major Benjamin R. Huske of this Town, which occurred at Richmond, Va., on the 15th inst., from a wound received in the late Battles before Richmond.

Maj. Huske was born in this place in the Fall of 1829, and was in his 33d year. He graduated at the University of North Carolina with high distinction in the class of 1850, obtained license as a Lawyer some years later, and at the breaking out of the war was engaged in a growing practice of that profession. He went into the service as 1st Lieutenant of the Independent Company and served in that position through the 1st (Bethel) Regiment's existence. A few months ago he returned to the service as Captain of a Moore County Company, was elected Major of the Regiment (48th) to which it was assigned, and received the wound of which he died on the 25th ult., in the first of the series of battles near Richmond. His wound was in the foot and at first supposed not to be dangerous, but erysipelas followed, of which he died.

[illegible] several children.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Of wounds received in action, in the battle of Malvern Hill, the 1st inst., Augustus N. Boon, of Co. C, 12th N. C Volunteers, in the 21st year of his age. A native of Northampton county.

On the 6th July, from wounds received on the battle field near Richmond Va., on the 1st July, Capt. John A. Benbury of Edenton, N. C., in the 36th year of his age.

Capt. P. J. Lowrie of Charlotte, died suddenly in Wilmington on Friday last. He was Commissary or Quartermaster to the 11th (Bethel) Regiment. His body was sent to Ansonville, where his wife now resides. His disease was bilious cholic.

Capt. Nichols of the same Regiment, in command of a company from Charlotte, also died on Friday, of typhoid fever, at or near Wilmington.

At the Hospital at Fort Fisher, July 11th, Lyas Phillips, aged 18 years and 3 days, of Columbus Co., a private in the McRae Artillery.

At Camp Mangum, on 12th of June, in the 20th year of his age, Neill, son of Malcom and Elizabeth McArthur of Cumberland county.

At Richmond, on the 30th ult., Thos J. Foote, Adj't of the 12th Reg't, from Warren county, aged 24. He died of a wound received in the battle of the 27th June.

In Rowan county, June 28th, Stephen A. Brown, from the effects of a wound in the foot, received 31st May in the battle near Richmond, aged 22 years and 9 months.

At Seabrooks' Hospital, in Richmond, 2d July, from wounds received in the Richmond battle, J. W. Bost, in the 21st year of his age. He belonged to Capt. Atwell's Company, 20th N. C. V.

In Concord, from sickness contracted in the camp, on the 4th July, Lieut. James A. Black, of Co. A., Capt. Propst, 52d N. C. V.

In Wake county, of typhoid fever, on the 6th instant, Daniel Sanford Allen, of Co. E, 14th N. C. Troops, aged 21 years.

NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITALS.—We were aware that our State had two Hospitals in Petersburg, but had overlooked the fact that we had one in Richmond also. Dr. O. F. Manson, the Surgeon in charge, states that since the recent battles, 332 patients have been received in it, of whom 273 were North Carolinians. In response to contributions from this State, he asks for Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Tea, Vegetables, Fruit, Ice, Coffee, Milk sweet and Buttermilk, Honey, Sugar, Soap, Brandy, Lemons, Wax, Wine, cotton socks, shirts and underpants, soft mattresses, those made of shucks and cotton would answer admirably. Soft pillows. A straw sack and straw pillow have only been furnished by the government, the demands upon which have been so numerous and so rapid that it is impossible for it to supply them in time. The size of the mattress should be 6½ feet long, 3 feet wide and two inches in thickness. Towels are also needed, as well as bandages, which should be 6 feet long, 3 inches wide, without seam and rolled up as tightly as possible, made of fine cotton shirting.

N. C. RAILROAD.—We have received a pamphlet copy of the annual report of the President, Thos. Webb, Esq. The earnings of the road for the year ending May 31st, 1862, were $791,063 68, against $420,661 89 for the previous year. The net profit was $350,643 52. Through passengers paid $25,856 91, way passengers $239,749 39—exclusive of soldiers. The number of soldiers transported was 87,057; of other passengers 117,325. Earnings from private freight $148,863, from gov't freight $123,535 40. The cost of working the road has been only about 30 per cent. of its whole earnings. The road works for the Confederacy at half price. The road is in better condition than at this time last year. The shops have been the salvation of the Company, and the wisdom of those who planned them on the scale upon which they were built is now demonstrated.

Besides the dividend of 8 per cent. the company has paid $90,000 of debts contracted prior to the last year, $28,000 for coupons on funded debt, and $25,000 to the sinking fund. This fund now amounts to $112,000, and is invested in State bonds, many of which were purchased at 80 to 85 per cent. of their face.

In closing his report the President pays a high and we have no doubt a deserved compliment to the skill and ability of his immediate predecessor, Paul C. Cameron, Esq. He deserves credit for thus doing justice to one against whom a prodigious amount of public clamor had been expended.

A STORY ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes a long "statement of John Minton, a rebel soldier," who deserted, so says the Inquirer. In it we find the following about North Carolina:—

"Just before the Fair Oaks fight the time of the 32d North Carolina Regiment expired. Fifty of them were granted a furlough to return home for twenty days, when they were captured by Gen. Burnside. One hundred men from the regiment were sent to ascertain the cause of their prolonged absence. They also fell into the hands of the General. The Colonel then took the remainder of the regiment in quest of the absentees, when Gen. Burnside bagged them all."

In spite of the 32d being "all bagged" by Burnside, we think they were in the late battles at Richmond and gave the lie to this yankee story, which was probably manufactured for one of the bogus Southern papers. The time of the 32d did not expire before the battle of Fair Oaks, nor has it yet expired, the Regiment having been formed only about nine months ago. Of course Burnside never captured a man of them.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that the War Department has made the following appointments of Lieutenants in the Confederate Army for this State:—J. C. Pierce of Va., Frederick Fetter of Chapel Hill, M. J. McSween, of Richmond Co., A. Paul Repiton of Wilmington. Some others have been appointed whose names we have not seen. Several Cadets (between ages of 18 and 21) have also been appointed.

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—The employees of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory have sent $746 to Richmond for the relief of wounded soldiers in the late battles. The receipt of the amount is acknowledged by Wm. P. Munford, Chairman, &c.

This is in addition to about $2300 contributed for the same object by citizens of this town.

Congress will re-assemble at Richmond on the third Monday, the 18th day of August.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Important from Roanoke River.—The Yankees occupy Williamston, Martin County.—WELDON, July 15.—The enemy took possession of Williamston yesterday morning. Three gunboats came up to the town and landed some 250 men and two pieces of artillery. They required the Mayor to call the commissioners together, demanded the Government stores, if there were any there and also demanded that any citizens who were engaged in the fight at Rainbow Banks be given up. They were still there at last accounts.—*Ral. Telegraph.*

From Vicksburg.—MOBILE, ALA., July 15.—The Jackson Mississippian publishes a report from Vicksburg, that Com. Farragut has proposed to withdraw his fleet and cease offensive operations against Vicksburg, provided the gunboats above are permitted to pass down the river without molestation.

A dispatch dated Vicksburg, July 15, states that the ram Arkansas came out of Yazoo river and fought through the enemy's upper fleet, inflicting great damage to them, and is now safe under our guns; preparing for another dash. Two shots only penetrated her. Our loss was twenty in killed and wounded. Capt. Brown was slightly wounded. The enemy's lower fleet are hastily retiring.

Curtis not Captured.—JACKSON, MISS., July 15.—Dr. [illegible] ry have arrived from Camp Douglas, having been released by the Federal Government. They say, on the authority of Jeff. Thompson, that Curtis had escaped Hindman and got to Helena, Ark. Hindman had Curtis surrounded, but having no ammunition, he was compelled to let him escape, although the Federals announced his capture.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, July 16.—We have late advices from Fredericksburg, which strongly imply the design of the Federal forces there under command of General King to retire to Washington. There had positively been no southward movement from there of any considerable portion of Gen. King's forces. About sixty or seventy Yankee marauders had appeared at Bowling Green, in Caroline county; but there had been no demonstration towards Gordonsville or beyond the immediate objects of plunder in Caroline county. Last Friday night the Yankees destroyed the bridge across the Rapidan, with the supposed object of facilitating their retreat to the line of the Potomac.

Examiner.

From East Tennessee.—AUGUSTA, July 16.—A dispatch to the Savannnah Republican dated Knoxville, Tenn., July 15th, says: Gen. Buell's forces are scattered all along the line from Huntsville to Stevenson, and are said to number 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. McCook's division, 10,000 strong, is marching against Chattanooga with 25 pieces of artillery and Buell's cavalry. Mitchell certainly has been arrested and ordered to Washington. Gen. Buell is now in command of all the Federal forces in East Tennessee.

Another Morgan Exploit.—AUGUSTA, July 16.—A dispatch from Knoxville the 14th, says that Col. Jack Morgan surprised three hundred Federal cavalry at Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky, and captured 30, wounded 21, and captured 40 horses, eight wagons and one ambulance containing guns and ammunition. Morgan had one wounded but none killed.

Exchange of Prisoners.—We alluded briefly, on yesterday, to the fact that negotiations were pending between the Confederate and Federal Governments for a general exchange of prisoners. The Commissioner is Major-General D. H. Hill, who is now engaged in preparing the lists of exchange—it having been agreed that each Government should report the number and names of all prisoners in durance, on parole and wounded, and perform the exchange by giving man for man, and in relation to officers, in such ratio as the usages of war have established as just. The movement was initiated by the Federal Government, whose special messenger reached Richmond a few days ago, by flag of truce *via* City Point and Petersburg. Some weeks must elapse before the exchange is consummated.

Rich. Enquirer.

Arrival of Wounded Prisoners.—About eight hundred wounded prisoners reached the city last evening, from Savage's Station, on the York River Railroad. They include some fifty field and company officers. Many of them are very severely wounded, but having with them their own physicians, who are well supplied with all the requisite medical and surgical appliances, they have little cause to complain.—*Richmond Enquirer, 16th.*

The Captured Arms.—It is found, upon examination, that comparatively few of the muskets captured from the Yankees in the battles below Richmond, have sustained serious damage. The fact is, they did not have time, on their famous retreat from the Chickahominy, to make the destruction of property complete, and hence we find, in a lot of twenty thousand not more than a thousand that cannot be speedily rendered as good as new. These arms are generally of superior quality, including many of recent invention and European manufacture.—*Dispatch.*

The Yankee Gunboats at Hamilton.—Gov. Clark has been officially informed that the Yankee gunboats whose commanders last week immortalized themselves by shelling the undefended town of Hamilton and murdering an infant, have abandoned the place and returned down the river with all the glory of the achievement.

Raleigh Telegraph.

Promoted.—Lieut. Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, of the 7th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of that gallant regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the brave, lamented Col. Campbell. A well-merited reward.

Raleigh Telegraph.

From New Mexico.—We have received a copy of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 25th ult., which brings us the intelligence that, after an arduous and brilliant campaign, our gallant little army in New Mexico had, after repeated and hard-won successes, been compelled, from scarcity of provisions and forage in the territory, to fall back to Arizona where they had arrived in safety.—*Petersburg Express.*

From Memphis.—MOBILE, Ala., July 14.—A dispatch dated Grenada, July 14, says that Memphis papers of 11th inst. contain an order from Gen. Grant banishing from that city, after five days' notice, the families of all persons connected in any manner with the Confederate army, or holding office under the Confederate government; or holding State, county and municipal offices, and claiming to owe allegiance to the Confederate States. The same rule is applied to the families of those who have come South. This order will expel fully two-thirds of the families from Memphis.

DIED,

On the 15th inst., at Little Rockfish, of Pulmonary disease, in the 54th year of his age, the Rev. GEORGE BENTON, who had been the Rector of Christ Church at that place for 17 years.

Mr. Benton graduated with distinction at Trinity College, Hartford Ct., in 1833. He then entered the Theological Seminary at New York and graduated in 1836. He was immediately sent on a mission to Crete, with the privilege of remaining four months at Athens, to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the Modern Greek Language. He then proceeded to Crete, remaining there seven years. On his return to this country he was called to the Parish at Rockfish, where he has spent a useful and laborious life. He was a ripe scholar and a christian gentleman—and his life has closed just in the manner always desired by him. His death was after the ordinary manner of men, having in it nothing extraordinary, save an extraordinary piety, and the manifestation of God's infinite and miraculous mercy. His speech and his understanding were preserved to the latest hours of his life. He died the death of the righteous, free from sin, (through Christ,) free from shame, and by God's mercy comparatively free from pain.—Com.

In Moore county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. NANCY CAMPBELL, wife of Daniel Campbell, Sen., in her 81st year.

In Robeson county, on the 6th inst., JAMES D. WATSON, Esqr., in the 31st year of his age.

At his residence, near Lewisburg, on the 26th June, in the 26th year of his age, JOHN B. YARBOROUGH.

From the Raleigh Standard.

MR. BADGER'S LETTER.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day, the letter written about the 1st of June last, by the Hon. George E. Badger, of this City, to Mr. Ely, of New York, and which was transmitted through Mr. Stanly at Newbern, and read by him. We are authorized to say that Mr. Badger has consented to publish the letter at the request of a friend, in whose attachment to himself and in the soundness of whose judgment he has every confidence—especially as this request was accompanied by a suggestion on the subject which had not occurred to Mr. Badger before, but which was decisive with him in forming his purpose to give the letter to the public:—

Mr. Ely:—In your letter to Mr. Stanly, you proposed to him the office of cherishing the feeling of "Unionism" in North Carolina, and as that letter came to my hands in an unsealed envelope, directed to my wife, I take the liberty of setting you right upon a fact, and showing you what a hopeless task you have suggested to Mr. Stanly.

There is in North Carolina no Union feeling as you suppose and as is probably supposed by the generality of Northern men. There *was* in this State a very strong Union feeling—a strong love for the Union established by our forefathers—which induced the people by a very large and overwhelming majority, to vote down the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election; and this was represented by immediate secessionists here as proving that the Union men here were base submissionists, ready to submit to any injury or insult, rather than resist wrong, and stand in defence of our rights and honor. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation [illegible] appeared, carving us the alternative of joining in an armed invasion of our Southern sister States for their subjugation, under the pretence of executing the laws, or resistance to the authorities of the United States, our position was taken without a moment's hesitation. A Convention was promptly called, and instantly, and without a dissenting voice, that Convention resolved to take our side with the already seceded States, and share their fate for good or evil. From that moment, however we may have differed in other things, in this there has not been, and there is not, any difference. It would, perhaps, be too much to say, if I were to affirm that there was, on this subject, an absolute unanimity; but there was such an overwhelming predominance of public sentiment, as to amount to what is called a *moral* unanimity—hence the people, with one heart, sprung to arms—Union men, that is, those who previously had been Union men, not only among the first, but truth and justice require me to say—the *very first*. Hence the people have nearly sixty regiments, not *skeletons*, but full regiments; and among them all there is not one conscript or drafted man. Hence we have freely taxed ourselves, and have used our credit in making large loans to sustain the war; and the spirit which has produced this has never flagged, and is now as high and active as at first.

Mr. Ely, think a moment. We have been invaded by an enemy as unrelenting and ferocious as the hordes under Attila and Alaric, who overrun the Roman Empire. He comes to rob us, to murder our people, to insult our women, to emancipate our slaves; and is now preparing to add a new element to this most atrocious aggression, and involve us in the direful horrors of a servile war. He proposes nothing less than our entire destruction, the total desolation of our country, universal emancipation; not from love of the slaves, but from hatred to us—"to crush us"—to "wipe out the South"—to involve us in irremediable misery and hopeless ruin.

Now, Mr. Ely, if your own State of New York were so invaded and so threatened, what would be your feelings and purposes? From these you may judge of ours. We look with horror at the thought of being again united in any political connexion with the North. We would rather, far, that our State should be a Colony of England, or France, or Sardinia. The North may be able (though we believe it not) to conquer us, and even to keep us conquered; and if it should be the wise and good purpose of Almighty God that this should happen, we shall endeavor to suffer with patience whatever evils may befal us. But a voluntary return to any union with the North, this we cannot, will not *accept upon any terms;* a revival of Union sentiments—this is a mere impossibility. I think, therefore, Mr. Ely, you would do well to advise Mr. Stanly to abandon his enterprise. He a *Governor* of North Carolina! A Governor deriving his authority from the commission of Mr. Lincoln! T' very title is an insult to us. Whence does Mr. Lincoln derive his power to appoint a Governor of this State? The very appointment is an assumption of the rights of a conqueror over us. But we are not yet conquered. And do you think Mr. Stanly's coming here in such a character, supported by Northern bayonets, is a mode to commend himself to our favor, to breathe in us the gentle sentiments of amity and peace towards him or those who sent him here? Mr. Ely, as you have opened a correspondence with Mr. Stanly, you had better, as I think you yourself will believe after reading what I have written, say this to him:—

If he wishes the honored name of Stanly to become a by-word and a reproach, and to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North Carolinians henceforth and forever, let him prosecute his present mission. If he does not wish this—let him return whence he came, and leave us to fight out this contest as best we may, without his interference.

GEORGE E. BADGER.

Hospital Stores.—Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Surgeon General of N. C., gives notice that vegetables for the wounded and sick in the Hospitals in and around Richmond will be received by the Commissary Department in Raleigh and Greensborough, and forwarded at once. It is absolutely necessary, as well for their recovery as for their comfort, that the wounded and sick should be supplied with as many vegetables and as much fruit as practicable.

Such arrangements have been made as will enable the Department to send on immediately all vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, chickens, &c.

All articles of clothing may be sent to the Quartermasters in Raleigh and Greensborough, and they will receive prompt attention.

All information needed on the above subject will be furnished by the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments of Raleigh.

Corn.—The Savannah Republican says: We saw a private letter yesterday, which states that the planters of Florida are contracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida railroad, at thirty five cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered safe. Our letters from all parts of Georgia and Alabama, indeed from the entire Confederacy, represent the crop as in a most flourishing condition, with the promise of an immense yield.

The Yankee Raid into Orange.—The Lynchburg "Republican" of Wednesday, states that the Yankees have *not* been to Orange Court House, and no force has been nearer than within five miles of that place, and they have retired after destroying the railroad track, which was the main object of their raid. We also understand that they burnt all the wheat in the fields on their line of march and carried off horses, cattle, &c., killing those they could not take with them.

MONEY AT THE NORTH.

From the "Herald's" money article of the 10th instant, it appears that "gold opened this morning 117¼, fell to 116, 115½, 115, and then began to rally. Between the boards it rose to 116, and closed at that bid." From the "Tribune's" money article of the 11th inst.: "The transaction in gold was very large, and the market excited and irregular. Sales at the opening were made as high as 117½, but afterwards fell to 115. A better demand then sprung up, and the quotations advanced to 116 to 116½.

Sterling Bills, according to the "Herald" of the 10th, opened at 129½, were then sold at 129, 128½, 128, and in the afternoon 128½. From the Tribune of the 11th inst.: "Sterling ranged from 128 to 130. The panic at the North has caused the shipping to Europe of everything which can be bought. Articles which have been stagnant for months—such as copper, and other articles which are seldom exported—are being shipped in large quantities.

Should this increase of gold and sterling continue, the crisis, long predicted in Europe, cannot be prevented. Every additional per cent. that gold and sterling advances is just so much additional import duty imposed upon the purchasers of Northern imported goods. Those European orders that went out one, two or three weeks ago, will have to be sold at an advance of 17 per cent. With the present high tariff this additional per centage will amount to a prohibition almost as effectual as our blockade. The "Herald" says: "Many capitalists are distrustful of the future, and decline to part with their funds," that stocks have declined, within the last thirty days, from 5½ to 13 per cent.

[illegible] that for the last six months enveloped the fortunes of the Confederacy is at last clearing away, and a brighter future is promised by the events that have lately transpired. The enemy no longer hold the prestige that was given him by the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson and Roanoke Island. The defeat of the Grand Army of the Potomac has changed the aspect of public affairs, and presents the enemy in the predicament of almost hopeless despair. He is calling for recruits to an army that three months ago was heralded by the Federal authorities at the extravagant number of six hundred and sixty-seven thousand.

His finances are embarrassing him, and gold is leaving the country by every channel that offers the means of escape.

The defeat before Richmond adds, according to Federal authority, "another year to the war and five hundred millions to their indebtedness."

Volunteering is so slow that a draft is urged by many of their journals. The response to the defeat before Richmond is angry discussion in Congress, crimination and recrimination in the public press. Unable to bring their soldiers to the rescue of the country, one party calls upon Congress to employ our negroes, and black Brigades are expected to protect the Constitution and restore the Union.

If fanaticism has not reached the limit of its folly, the world will ere long stand aghast at the predicament in which the United States will be thrown. Bankrupt and defeated, the mob of the North are already muttering through its press against the Radicals as the authors of its present calamities. Another reverse such as Bragg may soon inflict—and the spectacle of the maddened adder destroying itself may be presented in the fight of the factions throughout the United States.

To refit and recruit McClellan's army is now the absorbing idea throughout the North. No longer offensive in their operations, they will for sometime act only on the defensive, and seek, under the protection of their gunboats and behind their entrenchments, the safety and leisure necessary to recruit their shattered army. The manœuvering of Pope's army before Washington is but a part of this defensive operation. It means nothing more nor less than an effort to draw off our army from McClellan, and induce General Lee to weaken his forces around Richmond.

Another such triumph as that lately won by General Lee, and we shall not only dictate peace at Washington, but have the satisfaction of knowing that our enemy is so prostrated as to be without the power of further annoyance to the people of the Confederate States. Let all, then, exert every energy to aid our authorities in whatsoever plans of future campaign, without question or criticism.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Panic in Gold and Silver.—With each day the scarcity of change grows greater. Gold has quite disappeared from sight, and brings in the market a premium of sixteen per cent. Silver is worth 107 cents on the dollar, and even nickel cents bring a premium of one to two per cent. An application made to the Sub-Treasury in this city to-day for a hundred dollars' worth of nickel cents in return for one hundred dollars in Treasury notes was refused, as is gold and silver—because the specie was at a premium. Even the clumsy copper cent is becoming scarce, and will soon demand a premium, while a month ago cents of all kinds were at a discount.—*N. Y. Post.*

The New York Express of Thursday afternoon says:

This is the first day in this *generation* that dry goods are not for sale. All the importers have declined to make sales or name any price for their goods, and all credits are at an end for the present. Some of our jobbing houses have put up a notice in their stores that they *decline all sales, except in small lots*, a few pieces or so; and most of these silk goods. They box up and await the day when exchange will allow them to know what they are worth. The same remarks apply to all kinds of imported goods. Many orders for fancy goods in Europe have been countermanded, and nothing but a few staples are wanted. The high rate of duty, and the premium on gold to pay for the same, will drive many jobbers from importing goods again. These are strange times, when dry goods are not for sale, and when merchants, who usually "drum" so hard for trade, prefer not to see the face of the buyer.

A Baltimore paper of the 12th says that the steamer Adelaide arrived from Fortress Monroe with a large number of passengers, among whom were Major General A. E. Burnside and his staff. Mrs. General Burnside also arrived in the city from Providence, Rhode Island. The whole party left in the 2:50 P. M. train for Washington.

The Wounded Yankees.—RICHMOND, July 18.—It has been decided to parole immediately twenty five hundred of the Yankees whose wounds are the most severe. A descriptive list of them is now being made out, and, when completed, they will be shipped, some down James river and others by the York River railroad to the White House. Yesterday three hundred were sent back to that place, preparatory to their parole and delivery to their friends. It is to be regretted that all the wounded who fell into our hands had not been sent North before their numbers were thinned by death. Their stories of Southern prowess and their mangled bodies would have exerted for the South a salutary effect on enlistments in the Northern cities.—*Examiner.*

Halleck's men Reinforcing McClellan.—The Toledo Blade learns from private sources that nine thousand men from Gen. Halleck's department passed through Dayton, on the 4th inst., on their way east, to reinforce McClellan.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

From the Petersburg Express.

List of Casualties of the 2nd Brigade N. C. Troops, Brig. Gen. Ransom, at Curl's Neck, July 1st, 1862.

24th Regiment, Col. W. J. Clarke.

Killed: Capt Wm B Gully, Company C; 2d Lieut Jno T Townsend, E; Serg't Lawrance H Sledge, D; Corp'l Wm H Wilkins, E; Privates P Obricent, C; Presley Jenkins, C; Harris Vaughn, Jno Stewart, B; Amos Sessoms, F. Wounded: Lieut M C Bumpass, A; Capt Jas C Bailee, H; Serg't Saml S Moore, A; Corp'l Wilie C Lettie, A; Serg't Wm W Richerson, C; Serg't Addison D Eurp, C; Serg't Edmond H Wilson, I; Corp'l Jasmond J Morgan, I; Corp'l Jesse J Reed, mortally, D; Serg't Josiah Stephens, E; Privates Marmaduke Davis, Jno H Burton, A; Harrison Hoag, Burtie Chasubler, Jno R Barnes, C; Sam Brown, Wm Pitman, D; Benj Hicks, Wm Pane, E; Owen Satun, Jno A Devane, H M Darfield, G; Bart S Allen, Thos R Blalock, Thos H Dumpass, G H Chandler, Steph Drake, Wm Estwood, Jno D Ford, J T Hamteil, Reub Long, Wm M Neighbor, Jno B Singer, Benj J Wade, Henderson L Wilkins, A J Humphries, H Haywood Barber, Jas Wallace, P N Allen, Haywood Harris, I; Sam J Thomas, Wilie R Hurin, K.

Killed 9, wounded 42, missing 12. Total 63.

25th Regiment N. C. T.

Wounded: Col Rutledge, slightly; Maj Thos Francis, severely.

Company A—Wounded: Capt Love, slightly; Privates Thom J Euxon, severely. Jac M Solops, Elias A Drake, Francis Owsley, Sam Whaling, Curris J Pain, Cal J Featherton, Anderson C Heacle, Hampton Sutton.

B—Killed: Privates W V Norten, J B Queen, A J Crawford. Wounded: Serg'ts W B Allen, severely, J W Cogden, D H Hooper, D B Woods; Privates P C Long, D M Keenor, J J Moss, H N Parker, J A Collins, J W Cowin, D L Cowin, S M Bryson, Benton Watson, Alf Paris, J H Frizzle, J H Moody, W R Shooly, J T Allen, S S Parker, R S Hempshell, Fuller Martin.

C—Killed: Private L A Buchanan. Wounded: John Lee, H D Fry, Jery Green, W B Smother, W R Nalloard, W D Griffith.

D—Wounded: Serg't Robt Bird, Private [illegible] Jas Aldridge, W W Sharp.

E—Killed: Corp'l Thos J McGaha; Privates Levi Anderson, W S Hayshead. Wounded: Serg't Jas W Thomas, severely; Privates Elish G Case, severely, Lenord Coyle, David H Quaiglard, H H Fowler, W C Ehey, C C Kains, David W Searoy. Missing: John C Wilson.

F—Killed: Private Jos Anderson, D M Brooks, J D Gobe, S W Goward, J E Price, T H Sollers. Wounded: Serg't H C Long; Privates G M Neatherland, W C Lockeby, H O Areel, G W Beven, G W Kelly, Thomas Shirley, G W Smith, T C Talbert, J S Cork, J G Pester, J Blackman, J L Galespie.

H—Killed: E C Gowan, L J Holden, S B Bushmer, J W Taylor, B R Seegram. Wounded: Capt Cunningham, severely, Lt Thos J Long, slightly, Corp'ls J R Clemens, B R Rush; Privates D J Allen, John Barnwell, W Gowen, Dav Gowen, J S Greager, Isaac Alison, Joel Leefram, Allen Kirkendall, H C Millen, S M Lowe, J M V Cumelion. Missing: J H Todson, C T Johnson.

I—Wounded: Serg't W R Cuthroe, Corp'ls C Barnett, J H Cortney; Privates Dav A Boyd, H Holden, Wm M Joice, Dav Brooks, W D Pearson. Missing: Wm M Long, T M Knight.

K—Killed: Privates Alf Ingle, G W Andrews, L D Williams. Wounded: A M Keemsay, Henry Alman, J B Whitmore, Geo Whitmore, Newton Carson, H Bunks, Sam Edwards, Sam Hyatt, C O Bryant, Wm Justice, A M Penland, M M Riddelle, Erwin Ingle, Daniel Carter. Killed 22, wounded 106, Missing 5. Total 133.

35th Regiment.

Killed: Lieut Col. Petteway. Wounded; Col Matt W Ransom.

A—Killed: Privates Tutrel Lerut, Lanmer O Smith. Wounded: 1st Serg't T M Caston, severely; Privates N S Stalptin, W T Cox, J H Henderson, J L K Lundley, J B Sanderg, Act'g Serg't Major, W H Henderson, W Hausett, J H Littlefettor, Seward Martin, Eli Whaley, P Phelps.

B—Killed: Private Suth H Shack. Wounded: Capt W P Hoiyfield, severely; Privates Alfred Haney; Serg't W Sackey, W W Robinson, Elliott Whisinghurt, James Pyatt, A J Smith, D Cowan. Missing: Serg't S Richards, Privates Sydney Sikes, J W Moore, R S Turner.

C—Killed: Andrew Gowlus, D C Smith. Wounded: Serg't Malcom Ray; Privates A T Cameron, M P D Blue, W W Cox, T L Currier, W M Ferguson, S W Humber, D P Jackson, W A Jackson, John M Tunis, Serg't J R Jenkins; Privates S L Cameson, John McLeod, M Ray, Sr, E Rose, Timothy Goodman.

D—Killed: Capt H J Lassiter, Privates W S Boone, R J Pendergrass. Wounded: W Farrow, R G Crutchfield, B Braginton, A G Gunter, Lieut R E Petty, Serg't Lassiter, Corp'l A E Poe, Privates Jas P Farrow, W Straughan, T G Hatch, E Boling. Missing: J M Gunter, J M Johnson.

E—Wounded—Privates John Newbere, C A Tuck, S Wienstean, A V Cayton, R Harris, Serg't A Larborough. Missing: Wm Evans.

F—Killed: Private Jno Selwell. Wounded: W T Byrdam, J Scudell, Corp'l Sundle, T A Fowler, J M Fowler, P C Kezeack. Missing: R Thefer, M L Davis, R Blyths, L Thompson, H Holmes, T D Shelby.

G—Killed: 1st Serg't W Howard. Wounded: Corp'l John Leverett, Private P M Taylor. Missing: A J Baine.

H—Killed: Serg't Cochran, Privates L L Delton, S C Morrison. Wounded, Private R W Sarrison, Serg't Jno Decton, Corp'l M A Wilson, W A Beques, Privates F M Harris, D M McCall, J J McLaughlin, C S Rankin, W S Hood, G C Erwin. Missing: W H Davis, T P Pharr.

I—Killed: Private Alex Vincent. Wounded: Serg't J Olliver, D Forchan, T R Fatton, Privates Elijah Dinkins, Erwin Comes, Serg't Pest, Privates M M Deans, R R Langsa. Missing: E Pate, D Lancaster.

K—Killed: Lieut J E Leak, Private J A Arkine. Wounded: J T Johnston, W A Sides, J C Huntley, D P Glass, A R Hines, J Stafford, L B Abemostly, L H Erwin, C Lail, R L Baily.

Killed, 18; wounded, 91; missing, 18—127.

49th Regiment.

Wounded: Col S D Ramseur.

A—Killed: Corp'l R Finley. Wounded: Private T A Jones, A Loury, J Lewis, J Hurst, T Davis, G Watkins, T Early. Missing: J Lawny.

B—Killed: Wm Anderson. Wounded: Serg't Riggsbie, A J Seadnam, Corp'l S L Hatncoro, Privates W B Bennett, E M Hackney, A Riggsbie, W L Kerkley, J E Hackney, J M Riggsbie, J M Cole.

C—Serg't Noah, Private F T Watson. Wounded: Capt Chamers; J G Williams, W B Dowell, J C Bunn, G M Cane, E Wise, C Bone.

D—Wounded: Privates M Black, J A Copeland, B Jones, A Johnson.

E—Wounded: 1st Serg't T L Bell, Private W P Sharp. Missing: L Shensel, W M Byers.

F—Killed: 1st Lieut J W Burnett, Private J C Peord, J A Cander. Wounded: Serg't Elliott, Corp'l Manson, Private D Burnett, J M Marwick, E Phifer, W Stephenson, W Newell, J N Thompson, J B Watson, S Neil, W Reed, D G Kenane.

G—Wounded: Private P H Walton. I A Lackey, I B Reed Missing: D Davis, A C Hufflecker, J C Waters, M S Weor.

H—Killed: Serg't Bryson; J A Lawrence, W M Lawrence. Wounded: Private E W Adams, J C Bryson, C Baldever, J Blackwood, S O Crawford, S E Loy, S A Lines, J J Pearson, T M Passon, S L Paine, L L Runkin, J L Thome, E J Westman. Missing: Corp'l Davis, Privates R S Boyd, J H Huffsteller, W J Lay, A Leper, A Passan.

I—Killed: Private H Segman. Wounded: S O Hager, S Drums, J Whycoff, R Fisher, J Styles, N C Lawrance, M Bungarme, P Selyer, H Lollins, N Srafferstort, J C Aill, G Well.

K—Killed: Private A Wilson. Wounded: 1st Serg't A M Grigg, Privates W B Devane, N C Hartman, L Fisher, Wm Rabb. Missing: Privates C W Shall, G W Lowry, W Wart, W S Hager.

Killed 14; wounded 75; missing 16—105.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
24th,	9	42	12	63
25th,	22	106	5	133
26th,	6	40	25	71
35th,	18	91	18	127
49th,	14	75	16	105
	69	354	76	499

JOHN ASHE, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

[The casualties in the 26th Reg't, Col. Vance, were published in Thursday's Observer, and are therefore omitted here, though the aggregate is embraced in the above summary of the Brigade.]

From the Wilmington Journal.

30th Regiment N. C. T.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 18, 1862.

In a skirmish on the 22d June, Capt Eugene Grissom, Co D, was dangerously wounded in the right shoulder. Private A A Lewis, Co. A, also wounded in arm.

At Mechanicsville, on the 26th June, Private R B Pegram, Co B, slightly wounded.

In the engagement at Coal Harbor, on the 27th, Lt Col J T Kell was wounded in hand, and severely injured by a fragment of shell striking him in the side and paralysing one leg.

Company A, Capt J C Holmes—Killed: Privates Jas T Goodrick, Blackman Tew. Wounded: Serg't R M Crumpler, flesh wound, thigh, Color Serg't H S Royal, slightly; Private Nevil Royal, slightly.

B, Lt W E Davis—Killed: Private Rich'd R Sheavin. Wounded: Privates J B Pegram, W S Bell, B Bobbitt, all seriously.

C, Lt E Greer—Killed none. Wounded: Lt L B Cain, slightly, shoulder, Corp'l G W Howard; Privates S Russ, S Stanly, D Danford, latter severely.

D, Lt C N Allen—Killed none. Wounded: Privates J T Davis, seriously; J S Joyner, S S Williams, and Serg't Z D Ray, slightly.

E, Capt J C McMillan—Killed: Jas T Boney, Morrias Blanton. Wounded: Privates W W Strickland, mortally, since died, Harzell Dickson, Jos Rivenbark, Jno H Wells, Carlton Malpass, W W Norriss, Thos Wallace, Teachey Rivenbark, Jno R Bowen, Jas C Johnson, W W Mobley, Corp'l A G Fussell.

F, Capt W M D Moore—Killed: Privates Wm Everett, Jno W Roberson. Wounded: Wm Dew, mortally, since died, Jno Bryan, mortally, Montgomery Edwards, Jas Forbes, Reddin E Pittman, severely; Thos J Moore, Martin W Wiggins, and Lieut L D Eagles, slightly.

G,—Killed: Private M Parrish. Wounded: Corp'l J B Hunt, seriously, since died; Privates P B Frazier, W P Sizemore, J D Badgett, two last severely.

H, Capt Jesse J Wicker.—Killed: Private William M Wicker. Wounded: Privates David Buie, Eli Brafford, Jas P Deaton, W O Cox, J W Lawrence, J B Graham, Alford Black, Jas Brown, Benj Knight. Missing: Wm M Buchanan, Dennis Carr.

I, Capt Wm T Arrington—Killed: none. Wounded: R H Bass, severely.

K, Capt J G Witherspoon—Killed: Serg't Sidney Tedder; Privates G W Davis, A B Hood. Wounded: Serg't A F Steel, mortally, since died; Privates F L Thomasson, J H McMullen, J N Wolfe, slightly.

In the engagement on the 1st July at Malvern Hill, Maj W W Sellers received a severe flesh wound in arm.

A, 1st Lieut G F Williams—Killed: Corp'l Lewis H Pipkin; Private Jas W Baggett. Wounded: Serg't W H Johnson, severely, Corp'l Sherman Royal, dangerously in head; Privates R G Cox, severely in head; Thomas M Howard, severely in head; Alex Pope, George E Brown, E M Register, slightly. Privates Nicholas Boon and Stephen Boon missing, supposed to be wounded and taken prisoners.

B, Lt Davis—Killed, none. Wounded: Privates J J White, mortally; G J Duke, John Loughlin, D H Neal, severely; P P Gill, B P Davis, J G Newsom, J A Harris, B W Barnes, Bishop, slightly. Missing: Serg't Jas J Loughlin, Private N L Shearin.

C, Lt Green—Killed: Private J W McCall, also a soldier found straggling and pressed into the Regiment, name not known. Wounded: Lt Green, and taken prisoner; Sergts J L Thorp, B L [illegible]utler; Corpls S B Leonard, R S Larkins; Privates Wm Hewitt, G W Harris, L W Wescott, H G Potter, severely; D C Den, R Hickman, P S McCall, Jno Nott, W H Tharp, J Milliken.

D, Lt Allen—Killed: Privates J F Jones, Jas Wheelons, J A Davis, Almon White, mortally; Jos Mason, severely; W Y Piper, C T Mangum, G W Pierce, J T Pierce; Corpl J E Ferrell. Missing: Corpl J P Allen.

E, Lt Ira J Johnson—Killed: Privates Wm Rivenbark, Obed E Cavenaugh. Wounded: Corpl Jacob W Cavenaugh; Privates J D Cavenaugh, Jesse B Henderson, Aden Evans. Missing: Private John J Bland.

F, Capt Moore—Killed: Sergt Sam T Williford; Privates Jas Walston, Hardy Webb, Jno O'Neal. Wounded: Corpl Richd Felton; Privates Wm Boyce, Spencer Cherry, Eason Crisp, Levi Denton, Henry Hathawy, Jno J Moore, David Harrell, Wm Vick, severely. Missing: D J Phillips.

G, Lt Crews—Killed: Private B T Chalkley. Wounded: Lt R F Cliborne, slightly; Privates A N Traylor, mortally, since died; Jno Blackwell, R F Hammey, G P Barnett, severely; W A Cheatham, W H Kittrell, J M Hobgood, slightly. Missing: Private A S Frazier. Private J A Hunt, after going nobly through the battles of 27th June and 1st July, suddenly expired on the morning of the 2d, where the Regiment had bivouacked the previous night.

H, Capt Wicker—Killed Corpl Geo C Cole. Wounded: Privates Horace Morrison, Wm McCulloch, Laughlin McNeill, G W Riddle, K W Wicker, T A Yancey, J R Hunter, C A Hunter. Missing: Privates J L Cox, J D Mashburn, Wm McAully, Alex McFatter, J D Sinclair.

I, Capt Arrington—Killed: Capt Wm T Arrington. Wounded: Privates Singleton Langley, mortally, since died; H H Katchelor, Arnold Lewis, Edwin Sherwood, Geo A Sherwood, Henry Williams, R F Winbourne, M T Williams, all seriously; John S Bass, J H Bryan, J L Price, Redmond Brantly, G H Winstead, J E Woodard, slightly. Missing: Private Berryman Walker.

K, Capt Witherspoon—Killed: Private J R Robinson. Wounded: Lt J T Downs; Privates G W Jennings, seriously in right leg, since amputated; J H Black, M W H Bently, J A Younts.

Lt. W. E. DAVIS, Acting Adj't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed on the battle field near Richmond, Va., Tuesday, July 1st, 1862, JOHN R. STEDMAN, a native of Chatham County, N. C., who volunteered in the Chatham Rifles. With feelings of pure patriotism, he volunteered his services in defence of his country for twelve months, after which period he hoped to return again to his many friends left behind, to enjoy some few days or weeks of recreation and pleasure amid the home circle, after which he would have again gone forth in defence of his country; but being denied this privilege, he was from home thirteen months in regular service, not having a furlough during the time. Being of a most lively and happy disposition, true to his country and from a sense of honor he endured it all without a murmur; was fighting bravely for his rights when he fell with his face to the foe. A better soldier, a truer patriot never lived. He was buried on the battle field on Wednesday. May the God of battles sustain and comfort the much bereaved family in this very deep and sad affliction, in the loss of such a dutiful son and grandson and true and devoted brother.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the 1st day of July, inst., on the railroad from Goldsboro' to Wilmington, by the breaking of an axle of the cars, WILLIAM F. VESTAL, of Randolph Co., aged 18 years 7 months and 8 days. He was an industrious young man of steady habits, and his many friends deplore the accident that resulted in his untimely death.

A. H. M.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

ROCK REST LODGE, No. 161,
Chatham County, N. C., July 12, 1862.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in the wise dispensation of his providence, to take from our midst and from his family and large circle of friends and relations, our much esteemed brother and senior Warden, their devoted companion and father and kind and useful neighbor, WILLIAM R. WEST;—therefore,

1st. Resolved, That while we keenly feel and deeply deplore our loss in the death of brother West, we bow with humble submission to the will of Almighty God in taking our brother to the Celestial Lodge above, knowing that he ordereth all things right.

2d. Resolved, That we are admonished by the removal of brother West of our own mortality, and that it becomes us as accountable beings to Almighty God to make that needed preparation for our removal.

3d. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, and pray that God may be to his widow a husband and to his children a father.

4th. Resolved, That a blank leaf in our Secretary's book be inscribed to his memory.

5th. Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

6th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of brother West, and also to the N. C. Standard and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

J. W. PERRY,
H. P. STRAUGHN,
C. E. JOHNSON,
} Committee.

McCLELLAN'S "STATEGIC MOVE."

Henceforth when a scoundrel is kicked out of doors,
He need never resent the disgrace,
But cry: "My dear sir, I'm eternally yours,
For your kindness *in changing my base.*"

Wanted to Purchase.

OLD CAST IRON.
" old Wrought do.
" Lead.
" Zinc.
" Brass.
" Copper.
" Turpentine Stills.
" Do. Worms.
" Solder.
" Steel.

Highest price paid. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 14, 1862. 48-2t

COTTON YARN AND SHEETINGS, BROWN AND BLUE SHIRTINGS.

THESE Goods will be exchanged for BACON, CORN, FLOUR and COTTON. Those ordering the above goods, paying for them in the above articles will have the preference over those buying for *Cash;* and the highest market price will be paid in cash or goods for the above produce. JOHN H. HALL,
Pres't Beaver Creek Manf. Co.
June 24, 1862. 37-4wi

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92tly

YANKEE RULE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From gentlemen from the neighborhood of Washington, N. C. who have come to this city to visit relatives wounded in the recent battles, we have some interesting information relative to affairs in that portion of the State since it has been brought under Yankee rule.

Three weeks after the capture of Newbern the Yankees visited Washington. On their first visit they remained but a few hours and went back to Newbern. That very evening saw the whole country about Washington blackened with the smoke of burning cotton and turpentine. Many planters had on hand from three to eight hundred bales. They distributed to the poor people of the country as much as they wanted for domestic use and applied the torch to the rest. When fired in large bulks it burned fiercely for upwards of three days. The negroes on some plantations wept bitterly on seeing the product of all their labor committed to the flames. One gentleman near Washington burnt in one lot 5,000 barrels of turpentine. The spectacle of this conflagration is said to have been grand. In the town of Washington many thousand barrels of turpentine were burst open and their contents poured into the Tar river. The people of this part of North Carolina believe that when Stanly first came to the State he expected to find the majority of the inhabitants in favour of the old Union; indeed, he has been heard to say that, had this not been the case, he would never have consented to assume the governorship. He has now been pretty thoroughly undeceived, for he finds the citizens, with the exception of a few obscure individuals, obdurate in their determination neither to traffic nor hold social converse with the Yankees. For a long time Yankee adventurers established stores in Washington, and offered coffee, sugar and salt for sale at tempting-ly low prices, but none of the citizens would buy of them, though they were much in need of these articles, and actually lost the spring packing of fish for the want of salt. The people believe that but for ambitious aspirations, which he is known to entertain, after the next Northern presidency, that Stanly would throw up his commission and return to California. An old gentleman named Midyett, a native of Washington, but who, for years, has been living in California, and who came on as the bosom friend and counselor of Stanly, has been converted from Unionism, and is now one of the rankest secessionists in the town.

We have on a previous occasion stated that Stanly's first act on reaching Washington was to liberate all the citizens imprisoned on political charges. There was, however, an exception, which we omitted to mention. Shortly after the battle of Seven Pines Dr. West, from a portion of the State within our lines, came to Washington on business, and on his arrival announced that our army had beaten McClellan in the then recent battle, and that France had recognized the Southern Confederacy. For this offence he was arrested and thrown into prison, where he still remains.

The Yankee forces in Washington having been reduced to about 700 men, the Yankee shopkeepers became alarmed for their personal safety and, with the exception of one tradeless grocer, have, with bag and baggage, evacuated the town. The profits derived from their trade there were scarcely large enough to induce them to return under any circumstances.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the loyal people of this State will at no distant day be relieved of the presence of their Northern oppressors.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Affairs in the West.—The Grenada (Miss.) correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy, July 9th, says that the remnant of Halleck's forces that cower under their gunboats at Pittsburg Landing do not number over 15,000 men.

Within the last twenty days no less than 150 Federal wagons, with appurtenances, have been captured or destroyed by the Confederates.

The same writer states that Mrs. Galloway, wife of Col. M. C. Galloway, late Postmaster of Memphis, and editor of the Avalanche, of that city, was taken from her home during the night time, by order of the Federal commander, Gen. Grant, and carried beyond the Federal lines. Grant's order was that she should be left in the wild woods without protection; but the Federal officer appointed to execute the order, having more kindly feelings than his brutal master, accompanied her to the house of a friend nine miles from Memphis, Mrs. Gallaway promising the officer protection from the Confederate pickets. The charge against her was that she received letters from her husband and others of a treasonable character. A similar pronunciamento has been issued against Mrs. Leroy Pope, the pretext being that she displayed the black flag from her window on the 4th July, instead of the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Beauregard is at Bladon Springs, Ala., recruiting his health.

Morgan's Exploit in Kentucky.—The Knoxville Register learns the following particulars: The Yankee force attacked consisted of five companies, 270 men, of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Maj. Jordan, whom Capt. Bennett brought with him as prisoner, and has handed him over to headquarters here. Col. Morgan surprised them while they were preparing breakfast, killing 34, wounding over 40, and capturing 30 prisoners. The rest "skedaddled." Of Col. Morgan's force none were killed, and only two slightly wounded. The result of the victory was, that the whole camp and stores fell into our hands, consisting of tents, 100 head of stock, horses and mules, 8 wagons and harness, 1 ambulance and harness, 100 carbines and rifles, a fine lot of side arms, and a large quantity of ammunition; a fine lot of provisions, clothing, &c.

Owing to the locality, Col. Morgan was compelled to burn a large portion of his spoils, consisting of all the wagons but one, all the tents, and 270 new yankee uniforms—the force having been newly equipped, but not yet having had time to don their new apparel.

This yankee force has lately been marauding in Fentress and Overton counties, committing many depredations and outrages.

Rosencranz is said to be unable to get his supplies by transports on the Tennessee river, owing to the lowness of water, and when he has attempted to haul them in wagons from Memphis, his trains have been cut off by our partizan bands which roam the country. On the other hand, the enemy's attempts to keep open the Memphis and Charleston railroad so as to feed his forces are baffled by the almost daily excursions of our guerrillas, who tear up the track, burn the bridges, and assail the enemy's communication with ceaseless energy and daring.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

Morgan Frightening the Kentucky Yankees.—The N. Y. Herald of the 14th has the following:

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13.—Rumors have reached here that Morgan's guerillas, 2,800 strong, in two squads, are at Harroldsburg and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the proximity of the guerillas. Effective measures are being taken to prevent incursions.

JULY 13—MIDNIGHT.—Reports have been just received that the main body of Morgan's guerrillas were at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort at five o'clock this afternoon. Our informant says the State archives are being removed from the Capitol.

WAR NEWS.

From Vicksburg—Glorious Achievement—Yankee Fleet Driven Off.—RICHMOND, July 17—The following is a copy of an official dispatch received this morning:

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 15.—To Hon. S. R. Mallory:—We engaged to-day from six to eight A. M. with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburg, consisting of four or more iron-clad vessels, two heavy sloops of war, four gunboats, and seven or eight rams. We drove one iron-clad ashore, with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke-stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use our vessel as a ram. We were otherwise cut up, as we engaged at close quarters. Loss ten killed, fifteen wounded, and others with slight wounds.

ISAAC N. BROWN, Lieut Comdg.

The vessel commanded by Lt. Br

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1862.

Brilliant Achievements.—We have again the pleasure of recording feats of gallantry worthy of our noble soldiers, both on land and water. The gallant defence of Vicksburg was worthy of such an adjunct as the brilliant dash of the ram Arkansas. Oh for a dozen such "monsters," commanded by the Buchanans, the Browns, and other like gallant spirits that abound in our little Navy. Her feat makes us still more deplore the loss of the Merrimac, the Mississippi, and the Louisiana.

Col. Forrest has dealt a telling blow in Tennessee, and Morgan still another in Kentucky, to the prodigious fright of all yankeedom.

The good work goes on gloriously.

Mr. Badger's Letter.—We have great pleasure in copying from the Standard the admirable letter of the Hon. George E. Badger to Mr. Ely of New York, about which the public has heard a good deal. The letter is not to Congressman Ely, who was captured at Bull Run, but to a private individual of that name, a lawyer of New York, who has been frequently a sojourner in Raleigh. Nor is it to Mr. Stanly, as falsely stated in some quarters, apparently for a sinister purpose. No one can read the last paragraph of Mr. Badger's letter without a conviction that no correspondence will ever be held by him with one who thus dishonors the great name of Stanly, endeared as that name has been to Mr. Badger by the strongest feelings of veneration, kinship, friendship and affection.

The letter is not merely a vindication of the former Union men—it is a vindication of North Carolina. As such it ought to be, and we hope will be, warmly welcomed by every true man in the State, of whatever former politics. Nor will its influence be confined to the State. It will reach the North, where its plain truths will aid to dispel the illusion which seems to have prevailed there, about a supposed Union feeling in North Carolina. With such testimony, from such a source, and the fighting qualities of those sixty regiments, illustrated on so many glorious fields and now universally admitted North and South, the yankees must be blind, indeed, if they continue any longer to hug that delusion to their breasts.

Stanly is reported to have told the bearer of our flag of truce which visited him in Newbern on the 4th of July, that he had "respectable, high and influential" authority for saying that "a majority, or a large portion, of the citizens of the State were in favor of the Union." Some persons have supposed that Stanly had this unfounded information from a prominent gentleman in the Eastern part of the State. We have reasons for a confident assurance that their supposition is incorrect. Our own impression is, that if Stanly ever had such assurances, they were made to him at the North, before he came to the State. On the day that Stanly made this statement to the flag of truce, the gentleman who has been charged with giving him such information was making a strong and eloquent Southern speech to his neighbors, in which (in reply to charges of unsoundness whispered about against him) he dared any man to insinuate that he was untrue to the South, or in favor under any circumstances of a union with the North, and pledged himself to inflict summary chastisement upon any man who would make the insinuation. We have this fact from an intelligent officer who was present and heard the speech.

Plans of the Enemy.—About a dozen of Lincoln's Generals were in Washington for consultation on the 14th inst. There are indications that everything else is to be abandoned for the sake of bringing an overwhelming force against Richmond. Fifty thousand it is said must be sent to McClellan and as many to Pope, to advance simultaneously from the Peninsula and the Valley. Jackson may have something to say about Pope, and perhaps interfere with the advance from that quarter.

To effect these reinforcements, large numbers of troops have gone from Nashville. Fredericksburg has been evacuated; and Washington, Baltimore and Newbern are left with a mere handfull of troops. A letter of the 11th inst., published in New York, says that "reinforcements are constantly and rapidly arriving; during two days of last week 10,000 men reached the camp."

Let them come!

Yankee Losses.—As usual, the yankees are endeavoring to diminish the amount of their losses in the late battles before Richmond. After a very general admission of a loss of 20,000 to 25,000, it seems that President Lincoln got up a new story during his recent visit to McClellan. See the following from the Washington Star:—

"The number of Union soldiers killed in the seven day's battles has been reduced to 1,800 or less. Our total loss in the killed, wounded and missing, according to official accounts, which the President caused to be rendered, while recently with the army, was about 11,000. The rebels claim to have 4,200 prisoners, including wounded, and 5,000 of our wounded have already been sent North on steamers. The hourly return of stragglers continues to lessen this estimate of the killed."

Let us see how a plain tale will put down this Lincoln story. Suppose they had 1800 killed, and that 5000 wounded have already been sent North. These make 6800. There were actually in the Richmond prisons, on Tuesday last, 7,114 prisoners captured in that series of battles. Total 13,914. What becomes of Lincoln's trumped-up story of "about 11,000"?

Rats Desert a Sinking Ship.—Among McClellan's staff for months past, were three French princes. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus records their departure in the midst of the great battles before Richmond, and before the final and bloody fight of Tuesday the 1st:—

"Tuesday, the 1st of July, was not a cheerful day. The prospect was not happy. The Prince de Joinville, always gay and active as a lad, and always where there was battle, had gone. The Count de Paris, heir to the Bourbon throne, and the Duke de Chartres, his brother, the two chivalric and devoted aids to Gen. McClellan, on whose courage, fidelity, intelligence and activity he safely relied; who served with him to learn the art of war, *suddenly, without a previous warning*, took passage on a gunboat and fluttered softly down the river. *Why* did they go? Two officers of the English army, who had accompanied Gen. McClellan to study the art of war, and who had intended to remain with the army until Richmond was ours, announced their intention to depart on the first boat."

The N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst. has several remarkable articles, one of which is appropriately noticed by the Richmond papers from which we extract elsewhere. The Herald winds up with a furious demand for "putting down" the abolitionists, as the authors of the present troubles and the marplots who in Congress have thwarted the plans for the efficient prosecution of the war. The Herald's object is not to put down, but to hang up, Greeley and his crew, of whom the Herald has the most intense hate. Such a result is not at all improbable. It was predicted a year ago that Greeley would be hanged by a mob from his own office window, and if we beat the yankees in a few more battles, the prediction will probably be fulfilled.

Manassas.—This is the anniversary of the Battle of Manassas. We understand from a friend who rose early this morning, that the day broke with one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever witnessed by him. Nearly the entire Northern horizon was of a fiery red color, somewhat resembling the aurora borealis, but with no flashes of light. Is this ominous of the fate of the North, or was there another Manassas fight going on this morning?

The Armory Rifle Guard went up the railroad this morning to celebrate the day by target firing for prizes.

From Washington, N. C.—We have seen a letter from a lady in Washington, N. C., which gives a deplorable account of the condition of things in that town since it fell into the hands of the yankees. Most of the statements are of personal matters, written to a kinswoman, which therefore it might not be prudent to publish; but we make an extract or two:—

"We have been hearing glorious news for several days past, and this morning a federal gunboat came up and brought news that McClellan was returning from Richmond to his boats with only 60,000 men, and it made the yankees so very angry that they threatened if they saw three men talking in the street to arrest and confine them; but thank God! they can't stop the women's mouths. The town has suffered dreadfully from the enemy. I hear that they have taken the furniture from the vacated houses and carried it off on their boats. When the owners return, if they ever do, they will come to empty houses. They are nothing but a band of thieves and robbers. None of us are well, for there is such a stench of yankee and nigger upon us it keeps us sick all the time. You can imagine it is not a very healthy smell."

McClellan accused of Treason.—The Chicago Post says that in the midst of the excitement in that city on the news of the defeat of McClellan, Mr. Patrick, a well known citizen of that place, declared, on the authority of Mr Dunham, a responsible and highly respectable merchant and bank president, that within a very short period, "Secretary Stanton had told Mr Dunham that McClellan was the greatest traitor in the North, and that all the material information obtained by the rebels of Federal movements was furnished them by McClellan's family."

The statement is the more significant from the fact that before the war McClellan was at the head of the great Illinois Central railroad which has its terminus in Chicago, and that therefore he is well known there.

Yankee vs. Negro.—The Northern papers contain accounts of a riot at Toledo, Ohio, between the white and black stevedores, growing out of a competition for work, the blacks working for lower prices. The Irish, to prevent the negroes from working, attacked them with stones, clubs, &c. The negroes, in defence, drew knives and pistols, and considerable shooting and cutting was done. A bystander was killed, and many of the participants injured. Several houses belonging to negroes were demolished.

We wish the parties much joy of their association. The negroes find such warm friends in the abolition regions! Stoned and killed and their houses burnt for daring to do work!

The Hospitals at Richmond.—We have reason to know that many of the hospitals at Richmond are very loosely conducted, that the wants of many of the wounded are but indifferently attended to, and that some if not many of the wounds are shockingly neglected. The want of cleanliness in the hospitals and around them, if continued during the remaining hot months, may produce a pestilence.

The causes of these abuses appear to be an insufficient number of Surgeons and nurses; the fact that too many of the Surgeons have been appointed because of something else than merit; the criminal neglect of some of them to make the best use of all the talent, skill and means at their disposal, however small these are in very many instances; and an improper consumption on the part of some Surgeons and nurses of delicacies intended for the patients.

We allude to this in the hope that the Government may turn its attention to this department (the medical,) said in Richmond to be worse managed than any other.

Deaths of Soldiers.—In Richmond, Va., on the 9th inst., at a private residence, James E. Watson, of Chatham, a private in Co. G, 48th Reg't, aged about 22 years.

In hospital at Richmond, on the 9th inst., after a brief illness of fever, William A. McLauchlin, son of Duncan McLauchlin of this county, aged about 20, of Co. K, 26th N. C. Vols. This is the second son of Mr. McLauchlin who has perished by fever in the army, whilst another, Capt. J. C. McLauchlin, to whose company they belonged, had a narrow escape in the late battle at Richmond, being slightly wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell.

We regret to hear of the death, from wounds received in the Richmond battles, of Major Crumpler of the 1st Cavalry, from Ashe county, and Capt. Daniel McDougald of the 15th Reg't, from Harnett county. Both were prominent men in their respective sections—the former a member of the Legislature, the latter sub-elector on the Douglas ticket; both lawyers.

We also regret to learn that Lieut. Angus Shaw, of the "Carolina Boys" from this county, died at the Hospital in Richmond on Friday night last, from wounds in the same battle.

At the Winder Hospital, Richmond, of brain fever, Jacob M. Rogers, in the 19th year of his age, a private in Co. K, (Raleigh Rifles,) 14th Reg't N. C. T.

In Richmond, June 30th, from a wound received in the battle of the 25th, Evan Hilton, of Davidson county, member of Co. K, 48th Reg't N. C. T.

At Fortress Monroe, on the 25th May, Sergeant Wm Peel, Co. G, 13th N. C. T. Also, June 28th, S. H. Russell, Co. I, and R. G. Gentry, Co. A, 47th N. C. T. And on June 30th, Baxter Morris, Co. G, 28th N. C. T.

Soldiers' Letters.—The Richmond Whig states that for upwards of ten days there has been a large pile of letters in the city post office, which even a special corps of clerks had not been able to assort and distribute. A detail of soldiers is recommended, by whom the work could be expeditiously done.

Northern Shinplasters.—The yankess have made themselves merry over the shinplasters issued in the South. But they have come to it themselves, and admit that it is a necessity, change being so scarce.

Moore County.—A gentleman writing to us on business from Moore adds, "No Johnston men in this section."

☞ Tickets.—Tickets for Col Vance may be had at this Office. Price $1 per 1000.

Dividend.—The Merchants Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

Something like a month ago, the Wilmington Journal was in intense distress because of our habit of using plain language in reply to its slanders of the Observer. We took the liberty of advising it of a sure preventive. It acted upon the advice for about three weeks, and manufacturing no falsehoods about the Observer, the Observer had no occasion to trouble it with disagreeable replies. We hoped a permanent cure had been effected; but about ten days since the Journal's disease broke out afresh, and our replies have again distressed it. We can only repeat our advice: let the Journal give up slandering the Observer, and it will not be disturbed by our plain talk. If it act on this for another three weeks only, it is that much gained. One would think it might act on it altogether, for it everlastingly professes to belong to that great party with which the Observer is identified.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Please correct the following errors in the list of acknowledgments from the Cumberland Hospital Association published on Monday last: For J. C. Smith's contributions of sponges, soaps, &c., read J. N. Smith; for $10 from Mrs. Valentine, read $1; the contribution of $100 from Mr. E. J. Lilly, should also have been mentioned as *additional*

Acknowledgments are further due to Mrs. Julia Williams for $5, Mr. D. W. Ayer $5, Mrs. M. A. Ayer $5, Masters Willie and Sammie Ayer 50 cts. each, Mrs. M. E Gee $3, Mr. David Gee $2, A Lady $2.

Also to Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. J. C. Smith and Miss Susan Smith for 1 box Hospital Stores, and to Miss C. Smith for Jar of Elder Salve and 2 jars of Balm of Gilead. PRESIDENT C. H. A.

July 22, 1862.

Gen. Huger.—We understand that this officer has been relieved of his command in the army and assigned to duty in Richmond, as Inspector of Ordnance. His division has been turned over to Gen. R. H. Anderson. It is composed of some of the best troops in the service. —*Rich. Dispatch.*

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 19th inst.

THE HERALD ON THE GLOOM PERVADING.

The "Herald" says the civil war has cost the U. States $600,000,000, and the "bones of its dead soldiers would make a Golgotha monument higher than that of Bunker Hill." It says:

"In return for this immense outlay of blood and treasure, what have we gained? Are the rebels subdued? On the contrary, they seem stronger than ever. Is the rebellion at its last gasp? It has to-day more soldiers in the field than the Union. Have we succeeded in reviving the Union feeling at the South? Why, every day the two sections drift farther and farther apart; every day we become more and more ignorant of the sentiments of the Southern people; every day that this accursed rebellion is permitted to continue the number of Southern Union men becomes less as the old Union seems more powerless and remote, and the new Confederacy more powerful and successful. What then have we gained? In spite of our brilliant victories, our naval superiorities, our numerous but isolated triumphs, we have practically and in results gained very little and lost very much.

"What, then, shall we do next? Shall we give up the war, disband our army and navy, and let the rebels go in peace? Never! It is too late to think of such a course. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by our own Government is no longer among the contingencies of this war. The rebels may defeat our armies and capture our capital—these are possibilities—but the rebels can never conquer their independence. The conflict has assumed a new and a sublimer aspect. We have to decide now not whether the rebels can be subdued, but whether the country is to be saved. The question is no longer the putting down of the rebellion, but the salvation of the nation. We are in *cul de sac*, from which our only escape is the suppression of the rebellion by force."

In another article it says that "this summer's campaign must end this rebellion or that this may be a very long and eventful war." It adds:

"We call upon the government to supply, at once, from our troops in the field elsewhere, an overwhelming army to McClellan and Pope in Virginia, and upon our loyal States to push forward their volunteers or militia. If within two or three weeks we can reinforce our Virginia armies to the extent of a hundred thousand men it may save us a vast amount of human life and a thousand millions of dollars, which may otherwise be required for the suppression of this rebellion. Now is the time for action, if we would save the Union. We can. Let action, then, be the word."

We should have regarded the above extract if it had appeared in any other Northern journal, as a slight indication of a peace current; but in the "Herald" it amounts to but a *feeler* of a public sentiment, a sounding to find the depth of Northern feelings, after the recent defeats. "Shall we give up the war, disband our Army and Navy, and let the Rebels go in peace?" asks the "Herald." "Never," it replies.

The "Herald" will be the first paper to shout the cry for peace, as it was the first to sound the bugle blast of war, after the mob had visited its office. Ever active and vigilant, the "Herald," while utterly unprincipled and unscrupulous, is the best barometer of Northern sentiment. Catering to the public, no matter how wicked the popular cry may be, that journal leads all others in quick perception of popular sentiment. Its tergiversations have always been rapid and regardless of all consistency; it has always truly represented the popular excitement of the moment and maintained its course only so long as its daily sales indicated popular approval. But the "Herald" is just now in a fog. The tardiness of volunteering, and the embarrassments that beset the public finances, indicate, if not a change in public sentiment, at least a hesitancy to pursue the war policy that has brought distress to so many hearts and ruin to so many purses. But the "Herald" is not yet satisfied, and hence it adds: "The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by *our own Government* is no longer among the contingencies of this war."

But why make so positive an announcement of the fact that has been reiterated for a whole year by the entire North, unless there were indications of a change in public sentiment? Why not leave, as taken for granted, a question that every man at the North would have answered yea! before the Richmond Battles?

The "Herald" recognizes in the slow response to the call for volunteers, in the evident necessity to resort to a draft, in the transfer of gold from the country, those indications of a change in public sentiment which foreshadow the revolution from the extreme of war to the extreme of peace.

But while these are our deductions from the "Herald's" article, we would not have our people to abate one iota their ardor for a vigorous prosecution of our present successes.

The Cul De Sac.—From having assumed the form and crushing power of the anaconda, the enemy now finds himself, according to the New York Herald, in a *cul de sac*. Bennett very plainly sees the impossibility of subjugating the South, and desires to impress the Northern mind with the same conviction. The reason with him is, that he sees nothing but ruin to the North in the prosecution of a hopeless war—a ruin which he that has never been true to any but himself fears will envelop his own affairs in its wide range. Therefore he would prefer to see it stopped at once. His tactics are well known.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

New York Money Matters.—New York, July 15.—There is no change in the money market. Call loans range as for some days past, from five to six per cent. Money is abundant enough, but many capitalists seem inclined to wait a day or two before disposing of their means.

Exchange and gold were higher to-day. Bills ranged all the morning from 127¼ to 128¼; the last quotation was 127¾ to 128¼. Gold opened at 115½, rose to 116½, sold at 116⅜ in the afternoon, and closed 116½ bid. No cause is assigned for the rapid and severe fluctuation in the precious metal. They are probably the fruit of speculation.—*Herald.*

Morgan advancing into Kentucky—Great Consternation—Martial Law declared.—Northern dates of the 16th confirm the recent Confederate successes in Tennessee and Kentucky, but furnish no new particulars. It seems that Morgan continues to advance into Kentucky, and that a great panic has seized the Yankees in that section. The following dispatch shews that the ball is in motion:

Cincinnati, July 15.—A special dispatch from Frankfort says that Morgan, with less than 1000 men, crossed Kentucky Bend this morning and moved to Versailles, where he now is. Our forces are sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lexington. A special dispatch from Lexington says that Gen. Ward assumed command of that city last night, and martial law was declared. No soldier is allowed to appear without a musket, under penalty of being shot down. Gen. Ward's proclamation orders all citizens of Fayette county to report forthwith for military duty.

The Army to Advance.—Richmond, July. 19.—The army is anxious to advance, and will advance soon; and disgrace will be the portion of every man not in his place when the command "forward!" is given. To assault McClellan in his present position, or to invade Maryland, or to advance against Washington direct, or whatever other campaign the future may develop, we know our army, rested and recruited in numbers and spirits will be ready to follow their General wherever he may lead.

A vigorous prosecution of our present successes we know to be the design and purpose of our authorities; and the ignorance that exists in the public mind as to where the campaign will point, we consider one of the best indications of future success.

Let all be ready "to keep time to the music" that beats for our next campaign.—*Enquirer.*

Foreign Aid.—A gentleman who rode over the battlefield near Gen. Magruder's headquarters, on the 18th of July, informs us that he counted in the field, prior to reaching the woods, 237 dead Yankees, and there was but one of the number that was not born in Europe. The only native Yankee was Col. Woodbury, of a Michigan regiment, who fell shot through the head. —*Richmond Dispatch, 19th.*

The State of "West Virginia."—In the Yankee Senate, on Monday, the bill for the admission of the State of "West Virginia" was passed after a protracted debate—yeas 23, nays 17.

Accident.—Three cars of wounded soldiers, of the passenger train of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, were thrown down an embankment fifteen feet high, on Thursday evening. A captain had one of his arms broken in two places, and many were severely bruised.—*Rich. Enquirer, 19th.*

Promoted.—Lieut. Col. W. L. DeRosset has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 3d N. C. Troops, made vacant by the death of Col. Gaston Meares. A brave man and an excellent officer fills the place of Gaston Meares.—*Raleigh Telegraph.*

More Supplies from North Carolina.—Prof. Richard Sterling, who has previously visited Richmond for the same purpose, again arrived a day or two ago with a large stock of shirts, drawers, pants, linen, bandages, rags, blackberry wine and cordial, liquors, slippery elm bark, soap and other hospital supplies, contributed by the ever liberal and patriotic people of Greensboro', N. C.—*Whig, 15th.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Capture of Murfreesboro'.—Surrender of the other Yankee Regiment there.—Richmond, July 19.—The following account of the capture of Murfreesboro' by the Confederates, is from the N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst.

Nashville, July 14, 1862.—The Union forces engaged were the Third Minnesota, Col. Leslie, 800 men; 6 companies of the 9th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, 350; the third battalion of the Pennsylvania 7th Cavalry, 225; Hewitt's battery, 60 men, convalescents; the 4th Kentucky, 25. In all about 1400 men.

The rebel force consisted of one regiment of mounted infantry, a regiment of Texan rangers, and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cavalry—between 3,000 and 4,000, mostly armed with carbines and shot-guns.

Their loss in killed and wounded is heavier than ours. The Pennsylvania 7th lost in killed, wounded and missing, 200 men. The only officers escaped, as far as reported, are Capt. J. F. Andrus, of Company G; Captain C. C. McCormick, and Lt. H. D. Mooney.

The commissary and quartermaster's departments were recently replenished with new clothing, &c., all of which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Rounds, Provost Marshal of Murfreesboro', and guard, shot nine of the rebels before surrendering.

The rebel Governor, Isham G. Harris and Andrew Ewing, active Secessionists here, were known to be at Beersheba Springs, near Sparta, a few days since, organizing the raid on Murfreesboro', which may, it is apprehended, be extended to the capital of the State.

The public are still in a great state of excitement, many families having left. The Louisville cars were crowded this morning with alarmed cotton speculators and adventurers.

It is reported that Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Col. Forrest, and Col. Rains, of Nashville, commanded the rebel forces at Murfreesboro'. It is also reported that they have taken Levergne, 15 miles from Nashville, and that Kirby Smith is advancing on Nashville from Chattanooga with 15,000 men.

Murfreesboro' was barricaded by bales of hay, and the Federal shells set fire to many houses. Col. Lester is falling back towards Nashville. Union reinforcements are coming in by special trains. The 28th Kentucky has just arrived. They were cheered as they passed through the streets.

The city is in a great state of excitement. The Secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the rebel forces some time to-night. Batteries have been placed on Capitol Hill and other points.

Col. Leslie surrendered at Murfreesboro' at 4 o'clock P. M., the Minnesota Third and Hewitt's battery included, the latter for want of ammunition.

Georgia and Alabama cavalry and Texan Rangers were engaged in the fight. The 7th Pennsylvania cavalry were partly engaged. Some have reached Nashville and are now on duty.

Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is a prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports the 1st, 2d, and 4th Georgia, the 1st Kentucky regiment, and Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted infantry, under command of Forrest and Warner, 6,000 in all, advancing on Nashville. The 4th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 74th Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four regiments are coming from Huntsville. A convalescent camp of 150 of the 11th Michigan is still at Nashville, with camp equipage, &c.

Men are lying on the sidewalks asleep, holding their horses bridles in hand, expecting every moment to be called into action.

The Murfreesborough Victory.—Southern Account.—Atlanta, July 18.—Murfreesborough, Tenn., was recaptured from the yankees on Sunday morning last, by Gen. Forrest's command, killing and wounding some 200 and capturing the balance of the garrison, numbering 1200 or 1500 of them, including five pieces of artillery and all their camp equipage and stores.

The forces on both sides were nearly equal. We learn, however, that there has been an uprising of the people of that section of Middle Tennessee, which bids fair to largely add to the numbers of our forces.

Later.—A gentleman direct from Murfreesborough says that Col. Forrest, with 2000 cavalry, entered that place on Sunday last at 5 A. M. More than 100 yankees were killed and a large number captured—Gen. E. B. Crittenden among the number. Our loss was about 25 killed and some wounded. Col. Forrest burned three locomotives and their trains; also 65 wagons, all laden with stores, and the depot, filled with commissary stores, and captured 465 mules and horses and a battery of 4 brass pieces. The yankee soldiers were paroled, the officers sent to Chattanooga.

From Fredericksburg and Baltimore.—Richmond, July 19.—From a gentleman attached to the cavalry service, who reached Richmond last night, we have some interesting news from Fredericksburg. The enemy has entirely evacuated that city, and retired beyond the Rappahannock, on the north side of which he has posted a cavalry picket. The joy of the citizens is unbounded at this sudden departure of their oppressors.

Our informant, before leaving Fredericksburg, met with a gentleman just arrived from Baltimore, from whom he learned that the Yankees have withdrawn from Baltimore all their troops except three regiments of militia. All their available force has also been withdrawn from Washington. The destination of these troops was not positively known, but it was currently believed they had been sent to Gen. Pope in the Valley. —*Examiner.*

Richmond, July 19.—Our latest report from Fredericksburg is of an interesting character, and indicates a Federal stampede from that point. It is not unlikely that the stores are being removed under the apprehension that our forces design an attack upon that point. From developments which reach us of the movements of the enemy in the Valley of Virginia, and along the line of the Rappahannock, we are warranted in believing there is evident fear existing in the Federal capital that there is to be a change of policy in the future conduct of the war. Time must decide the ground for such apprehension.—*Dispatch.*

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., by S. Koonce, Esq., Lieut. S. S. CARTER, of Nethercutt's Partisan Rangers, to Miss SALLIE A. HOWLAND, of Morehead City.

On the East side of the Cape Fear River, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, GEORGE W. McDONALD, Sen'r, to Mrs. ANN BRANCH.

Presbyterian please copy.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst. CHARLES C. SCHERMERHOHN, son of Uriah and Sarah Schermerhorn, aged 1 year 10 months and 13 days.

Near Fair Play, Robeson county, June 7, 1862, Mr. DANIEL SMITH, aged 71 years.

Also, on the 8th, Mr. MALCOM SMITH, brother of Daniel, aged aged 66 years.

On the 19th ult., at his residence in Graham, Alamance county, Mr. ELIJAH CLARK, of Newbern, in the 88th year of his age.

From a wound received in the battle near Richmond on Tuesday, Mr. D. G. JOHNSON. He was a noble, brave soldier, and died rejoicing with the love of God in his soul.

Heroic dead! thy work is done, thy toils are o'er,
You will gaze on the battle-field no more;
No more you will breathe the wearied sigh,
Nor hear the wounded's mournful cry;
Peace, noble heart, peace to thy shade,
No brighter name hath glory made:
Lo, upward now to realms of light
Thy generous soul has taken flight;
There, in the regions of the blest,
From war and tumult calmly rest.
The mortal pang is past,
Jesus has come and borne thee home,
Beyond the stormy blast.
Yes, George, you are gone, our hearts are sadly riven,
Oh may we strive, while here on earth,
To meet our dear friend in Heaven. [Com.

"A Friend" who sent us a notice of a death, should have sent his name along with it. We do not publish such notices without knowing from whom they come.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN A. SPEARS a candidate to represent the counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 21, 1862. 44tEpd

Wanted to Purchase.

1000 BBLS. No. 3 ROSIN.
500 do. " 2 "
500 do. " 1 "
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 21, 1862. 44-2t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of the 18th inst., a mulatto woman by the name of LUCY. Said woman is about 23 years old, slender frame, *but now quite corpulent*, of ordinary height, and will probably weigh 120 to 140 lbs., short hair, with rather a bony face, and is quite intelligent.

Said woman is probably harbored by her mother, owned by J. A. Worth, and Bill Bruinton, a free negro, with whom she has been very intimate. I will pay the above reward of $20 if she is delivered to me or lodged in the Jail of this County, or I will pay $50 if she is taken in any other county and confined in the Jail of the same. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1862. 44-tf

We are authorized to announce D. McCALLUM, of Capt. M. H. McBryde's Company, Fort Caswell, a candidate to represent Robeson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Being unknown to many of the citizens of the county, and having been incapacitated from active military duty, he expects to meet the citizens at their usual muster grounds. MANY VOTERS.

July 15, 1862. 44*2t

To the VOTERS of SAMPSON COUNTY.

I BEG leave to announce my name before you as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet with you at the different precincts; but having canvassed the County two years ago, and owing to the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed by the present melancholy condition of our country, attending professionally upon the sick and wounded soldiers daily returning to their homes from the late Richmond battles, I am fully conscious that I can accomplish more good by remaining at home, at least for a time, administering to the wants of those sick and suffering. Should you favor me with an election, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty as a faithful representative of the people.

Respectfully, C. T. MURPHY.

July 15, 1862. 44*17thA

Messrs. Editors:—You will please announce D. PURCELL McEACHERN, of the "Highland Boys," Co. G, 24th N. C. T., as a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next House of Commons. Mr. McEachern is a young man of excellent deportment and good moral character—a graduate of the University of N. C.—in every respect a high-toned gentleman and a good soldier. On the 10th of May 1861 Mr. McEachern volunteered and entered the army then forming for the defence of the country; since that time he has been in the service as a private in the Highland Boys, and among those who endured the privations and hardships of Western Virginia and those who mingled freely in the bloody fights and desperate charges before Richmond.

The Robeson soldiers, wherever found, and the friends and supporters of the volunteer yet left in Robeson county, are called upon to support him.

MANY SOLDIERS AND VOTERS.

July 14. 44*2t

☞ **To Capt. CONDARY GODWIN,** 31st Regiment, N. C. T.: Knowing that the state of your health, broken down by exposure in the Camp, compels you to leave the service of your country, at least temporarily, we invite you to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the County of Robeson, pledging to you, in case you should consent to run, our entire support. We have nothing to say in regard to the other candidates who are now in the field, either of whom we have no right to doubt, would discharge the duties of the office of Sheriff faithfully. But we do think that those who have perilled their lives and broken down their constitutions in serving their country, have higher claims upon the people than those who have remained at home. We have not forgotten that, like the gallant Vance, scorning to besiege the Executive chambers at Raleigh for office, you entered the service as a Private. And while the esteem and confidence of your fellow-soldiers raised you to the command of your Company, the same ostracism which has been practiced against original Union men everywhere in the State has been used against you, even to the extent of destroying the efficiency of your men by withholding from your command arms and equipments, while Regiments and Companies organized subsequent to yours were at once supplied with everything necessary to make them efficient in the field. You have been nearly a whole year in the service of your Country, and strange to say, your Company is not yet armed. Whether this is owing to the fact that up to the publication of Lincoln's proclamation you were known as a staunch Union man, we know not, but we do know that your conduct as a citizen and a soldier since this war commenced, has secured our confidence. The wives and children of our brave volunteers will not soon forget your exertions in their behalf, with your time and means, to furnish them with food, while their husbands and fathers were absent in the field.

Soldiers and Citizens of Robeson County.

July 19. 44-2tpd

We are requested to announce the name of WILLIAM S. NORMENT, (late of the 18th Reg't,) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.

July 17, 1862. 44-te

Fellow-Citizens of the County of Moore:

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Moore. As I feel myself amply qualified to discharge its duties, should I be elected you will always find me at my post, ready and willing to wait upon you. I am conscious that I can give general satisfaction and please the most fastidious.

A. A. MORRISON.

July 4, 1862. 44-3t

Raleigh Standard copy three times and send bill to A. A. M., Caledonia P. O., Moore.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.

The call for the services of Capt. CHARLES MALLOY in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly, on the part of "Many Citizens" of Robeson, is seen with pleasure and cordially responded to by many, very many citizens of Richmond. Come, Cap. surrender.

July 12, 1862. 44-3tpd

The friends of Dr. JNO. McIVER desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the County of Moore in the House of Commons, at the ensuing election, the 7th August.

July 14, 1862. 43-5tpd

The friends of WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly.

June 30. 38te

For the Senate.

WE announce DAVID McNEILL, Esq. a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. VOTERS.

June 24, 1862. 37-ite

For the House of Commons.

THE friends of Dr. JOHN McCORMICK, of Harnett County, will support him at the next August election for a seat in the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 18, 1862. 35-itepd

We are authorised to announce J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 19, 1862. 35-tEpd

Having been solicited by many friends of Cumberland and Harnett, I have concluded to submit my name to be voted for as a COMMONER for the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett. I shall not canvass the Districts, but if elected, I will use my best exertions to legislate faithfully for my constituents, for the State, and for the Southern Confederacy.

ALFRED JACKSON.

June 20. 36itEpd

In accordance with a custom heretofore established between the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, allowing two Commoners to Harnett, and the Senator and one Commoner to Cumberland, many Voters in Harnett have solicited NEILL McKAY, Esq., to become a candidate, as one of the Commoners from Harnett; and believing him to be entirely acceptable to the people of Harnett, would ask for him the support of their fellow citizens of Cumberland. MANY VOTERS.

June 19. 35-13tpd

☞ **We are authorized to announce Col. M. J.** McDUFFIE as a Candidate for the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

July 7. 40-tEpd

We are authorized to announce R. JAMES POWELL of the 52d Reg't N. C. Troops, a candidate to represent Richmond County in the lower House of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

June 30. 38te

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

BY request, I again announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Should I be elected I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.

May 31, 1862. 30-te

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon 32 to 33.
Beeswax 25 to 30.
Cotton—No sales that we have heard of: would bring the rise of 15.
Corn—In demand at 1 50 to 1 60.
Cotton Yarns $2 25; 4-4 Sheetings 30 by the bale; 3-4 Shirtings 25; Osnaburgs 33.
Cotton Bagging—35 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 50.
Flour—Very little coming in; prices firm at 18 50 for Super, $19 for Family.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes (new) 1 25 per bushel.
Molasses—N. O. 2 25 by the bbl.
Nails $16 to $18 per keg.
Rye 2 00. Oats 75.
Rice 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar 50, by retail.
Salt—Sound $10 for 50 lbs.
Spirits—Peach Brandy 4 50; N. C. Apple 4 00; N. C. Whiskey $3.
Spirits Turpentine 25.
Tallow 35.
Wool 40 to 50.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

*Cotton has risen in New York to 42½ to 43 cents.

Stocks.—Confederate bonds are again at par in Richmond—par and interest. North Carolina 6 per cents 109 to 110½; Virginia 100.

TAX LISTS FOR 1861.

IN accordance with the requirements of the 30th Section of the Revised Law, notice is hereby given, that the Tax lists are now ready for inspection.

I also request all persons to inform me of any taxables which may not have been listed.

The names of several persons who have failed to list their Dividends on Bank Stock have been given me. To *all* such I would say, the tax must be paid; and it would save them expense if they would inform me of the amounts of their Dividends; otherwise I will have to resort to the legal mode to ascertain the amounts through the officers of the Banks.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.

July 22, 1862. 44-2ti

State Salt for Sale.

I WILL sell at the store of A. M. Campbell on Wednesday next, a lot of STATE SALT, in small quantities.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Com.

July 21. 1t

☞ **The subscriber would be** pleased to grind, haul to and carry from the Mill, free of charge, at the Mill near the Gas Works, formerly Mr. Hall's. ABEL PAYNE.

July 21, 1862. 1tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, June 26th, 1862.

IN pursuance to an ordinance of the Convention of this State: I, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby make known that all officers and soldiers in the service of the State or of the Confederate States who are of the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly in their respective counties; and also for Governor of the State, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and members of the Confederate Congress for their respective Districts, whenever such election is required by law.

And I do hereby further make known, that three free holders of their respective companies under the direction of the commanding officers of the Regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, being the 31st day of July for this year; and the said elections, shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State.

The three freeholders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and shall transmit the same, with the list of voters, to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers of the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, and the said freeholders shall specify accordingly and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred to, who shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within twenty days after they are cast on the day of election as aforesaid.

The elections of this year are for Governor, Members of the General Assembly, and for Sheriffs of the respective counties.

Done at Office, in the city of Raleigh, the day and year aforesaid. 44—1t HENRY T. CLARK.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst. a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot, and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well-built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse. JAMES S. PLEDGER.

July 15, 1862. 44-2w

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

Elizabeth Loflin, *vs.* W. B. Loflin, John K. Loflin and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Epps, wife of Marvel Epps, and Margaret Burton, wife of Pleasant Burton, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, the first Monday of July 1862.

44*6w] J. S. SPENCER, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE following members of my Company are hereby notified to report themselves to me at Camp near Drury's Bluff, within Twenty days, otherwise they will be apprehended and shot as deserters: Elias Ashworth, John B. Harper, Spain Williams, James King, William Owen, Henry Aumand, James Phillips, Robert Cooper, John Cooper, Wm. Hammond, A. J. Gowins, Miles Floyd, Benj. Floyd, Joseph C. Tadlock, Absalom Jerrald, John Medley, Arch'd M. Webster, Thos. F. Brooksher, Stanton Presnall, John Rodgers, Reuben C. Fessmire, William B. Jerrald and Enoch Manus.

JESSE K. KYLE,
Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg't N. C. T.

July 18, 1862. 44-4t

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 29th of September.

The scholastic year will be divided into two terms; the 1st of 13 weeks, commencing 29th of Sept. and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 27 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending July 1st.

Parents and Guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., *before* the opening of the School.

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
T. C. HOOPER, } Principals.

July 17, 1862. 48 t15Jpd

WANTED.

WE wish to purchase immediately, a large quantity of STEEL from 1 to 2 inches wide, ⅛ to ¼ inch thick. Also old buggy and carriage SPRINGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid at the store of W. H. & T. B. Newbeury, or at our Factory.

NEWBEURY & NEWELL.

July 16. 43-2tipd

NOTICE.

WE wish to give immediate and regular employment to 2 GOOD BLACKSMITHS and 2 GOOD CARPENTERS. We would also contract for CHARCOAL, to be delivered at Blacksmith Shops.

NEWBEURY & NEWELL.

July 16. 43-12tpd

LETTER FROM LIEUT. MAURY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from a distinguished American to a distinguished citizen of France:

RICHMOND, VA., July 4th, 1862.

MY GOOD FRIEND: Your excellent letter of August last has reached me only now. Notwithstanding its long tarrying by the way, I hasten to thank you for it with all my heart, and to assure you that its kind words and generous sentiments have lost none of their force by the lapse of time. * * *

It has now been but little more than a year since this war was forced upon us. We, on our part, had to commence it without an Army, without a Navy, and even without a governmental organization.

On the other hand, the enemy, surrounded with all the appliances of war and complete in his organization, arranged his legions for battle and rejoiced in his strength.

We found ourselves purely an agricultural people, cut off from the world and suddenly thrown upon our own resources, while he was backed by all the appliances that the work shops of Europe could supply or that commerce could furnish. Notwithstanding this our people bravely and deliberately resolved to withdraw from all political association with the North and to accept the consequences, be these what they may.

There was no haste, coercion or intimidation about this move. Never was the popular will more fairly expressed than when the Southern people uttered their voice for secession.

Our enemies have sought to make the impression abroad that the reverse was the case; that this so-called "Rebellion was hatched by a faction, and is led by a few *fire-eaters*." No such thing. We were pushed into it, all unprepared as we were, by the tyranny and the usurpation and the factions of the North.

In every Southern State the people were regularly consulted on the question of separation from the North. They expressed their opinions freely, and after full deliberation; and never were people more unanimous at any ballot box than were ours for instant, complete and eternal separation from the North; and that, too, at the instant, all unprepared as they were. There is now no Union feeling in the South, but the Yankees would fain have you believe that there is.

It is a fact not generally known abroad, but I may state it now, that when this war commenced, and even after we had assembled an army in the field, such was the want of preparation and such the lack of munitions of war on our part, that there was not only not a percussion cap machine in the Confederacy, but when the army of Manassas took up its position it had but four rounds to the man. Had the enemy joined battle with us there a few weeks sooner than he did, we should, for the want of percussion caps, have had to quit the field or fight him entirely with the bayonet.

But see what we have accomplished in the way of preparation: At this moment the grand army of the North, said, to be the most superb with equipments that the world ever saw; an army which we have stood still and permitted the enemy to raise and discipline and to bring against us at leisure—that grand army before which our capital was to fall and our people succumb—is now driven from its trenches, routed and flying before our braves, armed, some with flint locks, some with fowling pieces, some with percussions, and all of divers patterns, just as we could fabricate, or rake and scrape them together. This fighting and fleeing has been going on since yesterday week.

In all probability you and the whole of Europe will first hear of it as a great Yankee victory, for your first intelligence of it will be from the North.

Happily, for the cause of truth, you, in Europe, are beginning to find the Yankees out, and to understand their mendacious proclivities. They know it, and have recently resorted to a "new dodge." You have ceased to believe their newspapers, and have begun to find out that their representations of the Southern cause, of Southern prowess, sentiments and feelings, are not to be depended on, so they now send you what purports to be Southern papers; but they are counterfeits printed in the North.

They will take one of our Richmond papers for instance, duplicate its form and type, copy its advertisements, fill its reading columns with their own inventions, give it the Richmond imprint, and send it abroad as a *bona fide* Southern paper which you will be sure to believe. From this counterfeit their own papers are filled with extracts credited to the Richmond papers. Thus the designing men there still seek to deceive their own people and the world.

They boast of this as one of their "cute Yankee tricks." They are a curious set.

The Yankees, in this war, have equalled the Chinese in falsehoods. Their Generals lie to their soldiers, to one another, and to their government, and their government to the world.

About a month ago the heart of all Yankeedom was made by Gen. Halleck to rejoice over the reported capture, by Pope, of 10,000 men and 15,000 stand of arms, from Beauregard's rear; when these 10,000 prisoners with the 15,000 stand of arms had no more existence in reality than Falstaff's men in buckram. A friend of mine brought up Beauregard's rear. He waited and offered Pope battle, but Pope made no attack except upon a train of cars with a few sick.

You recollect that Mr. Lincoln reported to his Congress last December that he had an army of 667,000 men already raised to "crush out the rebellion;" and that France and England were asked to wait ninety days, when they should have plenty of cotton.

Now let us inquire where that army is, for I never have been able to make it out. You know that we have never pretended to have on our side more than 400,000 men in the field at any one time, and that in every advance that Lincoln has attempted to make upon us, he has been brought to a stand-still, or driven back as soon as he parted from his ships and gunboats. Neither Hunter in Georgia, nor Benham in South Carolina, nor Burnside in North Carolina have found themselves in sufficient force to advance against us. Halleck had to be called with his army from Missouri to reinforce Buell so as to enable him to advance upon Beauregard at Corinth, where we have held the two armies in check for months. Butler has not force enough to venture out of New Orleans—and our Jackson, with an army of not over 21,000, drove the Yankee Banks out of the Valley of the Shenandoah two or three weeks ago.* With this small force he created such a panic in Washington that Lincoln called out the militia by telegraph to defend his capital. He also called General Fremont with his "division" from the mountains, and McDowell with his from the Rappahannock, to reinforce Banks and hold in check this handful of Confederates, while McClellan, with his "grand army," has been chased from Richmond.

Either we are superior to the Yankees in prowess as two to one, or they have lost since December last not less than a quarter of a million of men; or the "universal Yankee nation" has attempted a fraud upon the government of Europe by misleading them as to the extent of the preparations to "crush out" the so-called rebellion in ninety days. Moreover, in all of our engagements with the enemy, he claims that we outnumber him. How could this be with his 667,000 against our 400,000?

Where are these 667,000 men? I cannot account for more than about 400,000. It is true we have inflicted many and heavy losses upon the enemy in what he has proclaimed to you as *victories*. But great as these losses have been, they do not account for the difference between 667,000 and 400,000.

"Actum est de Republica." The Union is gone; and the sooner the world addresses itself to that fact, the better will it be for humanity and commerce.

Most that Europe knows of us has been learned through Yankee sources, and I have taken up your precious time with this disgusting recital merely to disabuse your mind of any Yankee falsehoods that may have found a lodgement there, and to give you practical illustration of the despicable character of the people with whom, unfortunately, we find ourselves embroiled, and from whose association we wish to withdraw.

I pass by Butler's infamous proclamation at New Orleans, and the arming our slaves against our wives and children, to tell you of a yankee refinement upon savage barbarity which we have to contend with.

To shoot with poisoned arrows is universally admitted to be both savage and barbarous, but our men have been shot with *explosive* bullets. Imagine a minnie bullet to be cut in two transversely, and a wire to be inserted axially through the front half or cone—the other part is then hollowed out into a cup, filled with fulminate or some other explosive preparation, and then securely fitted into the front part, and in such a manner that when the ball strikes, the wire is driven back, and so by percussion explodes the ball inside the wounded man. Is not that, think you, equal to the poisoned arrow? There can be no mistake about it, for I have seen the missile itself, and would send you one if I could find a safe conveyance for the dangerous thing. The true aim of savage warfare is to kill and murder—of civilized to wound and disable. Which is it the Yankees are waging?

The negro is not, as the Yankees would have the world believe, the cause or the object of this war. The tariff and hatred of the Yankee character—these are the true causes. They are a nation of shopkeepers and peddlers; and under pretext of raising a revenue to maintain the government, Southern industry was taxed to support Yankee workshops. With this they waxed fat and grew insolent until their insolence became unbearable.

We chose no longer to submit to their rule and so sought simply to withdraw from all political association with them. We ask nothing of them. All we want is simply to be left and let alone. And the simple fact that they should attempt to force us to remain in political association with them, is proof enough as to the inequality of benefit which the old Union conferred upon the two sections.

The fuss and turmoil about slavery is merely incidental in this unhappy state of affairs. In most of the Northern States it is against the law for a freed negro to come there. They will not allow a negro from the South to dwell among them.

After supplying the North with whatever they required of our produce, and buying of the North, upon their own terms, whatever we required of their manufacture, there remained annually to the South a quantity of surplus produce which requires 20,000 ships and more than 200,000 seamen to carry abroad and distribute among the markets of the world.

In the handling of this produce Northern factors and Northern shipping did the principal part. Besides this the laws of the Union gave the North the preference over all the world in the markets of the South. These were great advantages and the North waxed fat and strong upon them. Their correlatives were wanting to the South—for the South could sell dearer and buy cheaper in other countries.

Twelve millions of such customers as inhabit the South are enough to make any people rich, and they are such as no nation can afford to lose. But let secession be acknowledged as an accomplished fact, and the North will lose this preference, this trade, and these customers, with all the benefits derived from their political association with us. It is therefore not for the negro, but solely on account of pecuniary and selfish considerations that the North is waging this war. She is vainly seeking to compel us to renew an association that we abhor.

*Hitherto we have acted purely on the defensive. We have not sought to invade the North, but, panoplied in the triple armor of a just cause, we have stood still, and ever since the battle of Manassas—now a year ago—quietly looked on while the enemy raised his armies and completed his preparations for the war in his own way. Having destroyed his "grand army," we shall now carry the war into Africa, I hope, compelling him to withdraw his forces from our borders and to sue for peace.

But peace is very difficult at present, I admit. In the North, reason has lost its sway over the mind of the people; and the judgment of their rulers has been taken away. In the South passions run high. Therefore, in the present temper of the two peoples it would be impossible just now, for them to agree upon the preliminary step to any lasting peace, viz: the adjustment of boundaries. We are, therefore, drifting into a war of exhaustion.

There are rumors of an armed intervention from your side. But upon what basis this intervention is to take place, the many tongued dame has not deigned to enlighten us. Any such intervention cannot but work mischievously if it fail to recognize the right of the people in the disputed States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri freely and fairly to decide for themselves whether they will cast their lot with the North or the South. Neither can it be supposed that intervention would recognize any dismemberment of present States.

With us, this is not a war of conquest, but a war for a principle, which is dear to every French heart—a principle by which your Emperor sits upon his great throne—the right of every people to be governed in their own way.

The strong arm of mighty nations may force a peace upon some other basis, but any such peace will prove a hollow truce.

There has, permit me to say, been already at least one error committed by France and England in this war: when these difficulties commenced all Europe viewed them through Northern media. This was natural enough, perhaps, for all Europe depended upon Northern statements for information concerning us. These have now been found to be erroneous. But not until France and England had committed themselves to a blockade that was against all rule. The effects of that blockade upon our industry is likely to prove lasting, and certain classes in France and England may yet find cause to rue it, even if ministers do not.

You can well conceive that the blockade affords most effective encouragement to home manufactures in the South. The energies of the people have, by it, been diverted into new channels of industry, and manufacturing establishments are rapidly springing up on all hands. So that when France and England decided to respect Lincoln's paper blockade, they unwittingly, perhaps, called influences into play which are rapidly converting us into a manufacturing as well as an agricultural people. The operatives in your workshops may yet have cause to lament a policy which cannot fail to call into existence many rival establishments to your own, and which would not have found existence but for the course which the two governments thought proper to pursue.

As for the preservation, restoration or reconstruction of the Union, it is simply an impossibility. Laying aside all questions of military power and prowess between the contending parties, the mere hatred of one for the other, and which is obvious to every intelligent being who has attentivly observed the events of the contest as they have developed themselves, is enough to destroy all hopes for any such Union.

Harmony between the States, good will among the people, are essential to any such reconstruction or preservation, and you see enough even from your distant stand-point to satisfy you that *we are two peoples*, and that so long as our favorite doctrine holds good—viz: that every rightful government rests on the consent of the governed, no power on earth can unite us again or make us one.

But enough of this. * * *

Adieu, my friend, and let me hear from you, and believe me yours most truly,

M. F. MAURY.

VTE. DE CHAVANNE,
Admiral French Navy, Paris.

GEN. LEE TO HIS ARMY.

A brave and skilful leader has seldom had more glorious achievements upon which to congratulate a noble and gallant army, than are narrated in the following admirable address of General Robert E. Lee to the army near Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, July 7, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.

The General Commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victory for the signal success with which He has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved.

On Thursday, June 26th, the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was entrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, within sight of our Capital.

To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of James river, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

The battle beginning on the afternoon of the 26th June, above Mechanicsville, continued until the night of July 1st, with only such intervals as were necessary to pursue and overtake the flying foe. His strong entrenchments and obstinate resistance were overcome, and our army swept resistlessly down the north side of the Chickahominy, until it reached the rear of the enemy, and broke his communication with the York, capturing or causing the destruction of many valuable stores, and by the decisive battle of Friday, forcing the enemy from his line of powerful fortifications on the south side of the Chickahominy, and driving him to a precipitate retreat. This victorious army pursued, as rapidly as the obstructions placed by the enemy in his rear would permit, three times overtaking his flying column, and as often driving him with slaughter from the field, leaving his numerous dead and wounded in our hands in every conflict.

The immediate fruits of our success are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege, the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety, many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank, the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions, and the acquisition of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of superior artillery.

The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period, can scarcely be estimated, and the General Commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage, endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men engaged.

Those brilliant results have cost us many brave men; but, while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people.

Soldiers! Your country will thank you for the heroic conduct you have displayed—conduct worthy of men engaged in a cause so just and sacred, and deserving a nation's gratitude and praise.

By command of General Lee.

R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General.

Gen. Magruder.—This distinguished Confederate General passed through this place on Monday morning on his way West. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled in front of the Mansion House and in response to a call the General made a short speech. He spoke in the highest terms of the gallantry of the North Carolina troops before Richmond, and paid a special tribute to the 1st N. C. Regiment which served under him at Yorktown.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Unfounded Rumor.—The rumor which has been current for some time, and which has been endorsed by several newspapers, that General Beauregard's wife died recently, is, we are glad to say, unfounded. The brave Creole leader will, we trust, ere long be heard from.—*Chas. Mercury.*

It is officially announced that the iron-clad floating battery Georgia, built by the ladies of that gallant State, is now complete and ready for action. The armament of the Georgia consists of ten heavy guns. She will be commanded by Lieutenant J. Pembroke Jones, C. S. N.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR DRURY'S BLUFF, VA., July 12, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—As I have no doubt there are many anxious to hear from the Cumberland Plow Boys since the fight before Richmond, I will give you a list of all the casualties in the Company: Private Leonard Edge of Bladen county, wounded in the left arm, amputation was necessary. Private Amos Sessoms fell on the field in the battle of the 1st inst. In his death the Company lost one of its best members, and Cumberland one of her best soldiers. No other casualties in the Company.

The Company is in tolerably good health, has had a hard time, for a few weeks past; but all hope for a better time soon. It is no more than justice to say that Col. Clarke has the entire confidence of the Reg't and has endeared himself to all of us in the late battles before Richmond.

Your ob'dt servant, J. B. D.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BATTLE GROUND NEAR RICHMOND, July 4, 1862.

We left our encampment on the 26th, about sun down, the yankees shelling us. We were transferred to Gen. Pender's Brigade, in A. P. Hill's division. We crossed the Chickahominy Thursday afternoon, and attacked the yankees about 4 o'clock. The 38th, under Col. Hoke, were ordered to take a strong battery, at Ellyson's Mills. The enemy poured a galling fire into us for more than half a mile, but the 38th led on by Adj't Cowles, pressed forward. The ground had not been reconnoitered, and before we were aware of it, we had to descend a steep hill-side in front of the battery. At this time a perfect hail-storm of cannon balls, grape shot, canister and small arms were poured into us Col. Hoke and Adj't Cowles were wounded in the thigh, Lieut. M. F. Covington, Privates N B. Covington and James Bostick of the Richmond Boys, were killed, and 13 wounded. We lost nearly half the Regiment in killed and wounded. I thought that I had seen hard fighting in Mexico, but this action was the most furious that I ever witnessed The 1st N. C. Regiment under Col. Stokes was ordered up and met the same fate of the 38th. The Regiment suffered badly. The 44th Georgia and 1st South Carolina were ordered up and met the same fate; many were killed and wounded. I remained on the field during the night, and gave the wounded water, and assisted them the best I could. The scene was horrible. We were ordered into line of battle about the break of day, when the roar of the cannon and the cracking of small arms were again heard. We fought until about 8 o'clock, when the enemy gave way from their entrenchments. We were under a cross fire from the right and left and also from the front, and a great deal of timber was felled towards us so as to make it almost impossible to get through. Had our forces had their position, we would have laughed and bid the storm of war blow on. The enemy fell back, and in the evening we attacked them again, Gen. Jackson in the meantime having joined our forces. Maj. R. C. Wheat, a brave and gallant officer, and my 3d Lieut. in the Mexican war, was killed leading the charge. His last words were "bury me on the field of battle." Our loss it is true was heavy, but the ground was literally covered with dead yankees. We did not find a great many of their wounded. We slept on our arms that night. The next day we crossed the Chickahominy and attacked the enemy about 4 o'clock Monday evening. The fight was desperate. Gen. Pender displayed great gallantry and coolness on the occasion. We took a considerable number of cannon and small arms, and captured Gen. McCall. Our loss was heavy, but nothing to compare with the enemy. We fought again on Tuesday, and cut the enemy to pieces. PHILO.

Crops.—On the authority of farmers from the upper country we are glad to be able to announce that the wheat crop of that portion of the State is the heaviest harvested in many years. It was in no case affected by the rust, on account of which so much apprehension was felt. The oat and grass crops are also very heavy, and the corn is of fine promise.

This news is of vast importance just now, as it is more than probable that the State of Virginia will have to support the army during the year. The finest corn lands of North Carolina and the rice fields of South Carolina are in the hands of the public enemy, while the crop of cereals in the cotton States is said, in consequence of protracted droughts, to be an absolute failure. *Richmond Examiner, 16th.*

Superior Courts.—The following is the arrangement for the Fall Term of the Superior Courts:

Edenton Circuit,	Judge French.
Newbern "	" Ruffin.
Raleigh "	" Heath.
Hillsboro' "	" Osborne.
Wilmington "	" Howard.
Salisbury "	" Bailey.
Mountain "	" Saunders.

The Anaconda "Defunct."—The N. Y. Tribune acknowledges that the great Anaconda which was to surround and crush out this "infamous rebellion," is defunct. It says:—

"Advices from various quarters justify the gratifying belief that *that conception of ineffable stupidity, the grand Union "Anaconda," is defunct.* Henceforth, we are confident, the policy of massing our disposable troops into one grand army and hurling it strongly and swiftly upon the chief strongholds of the rebellion will be successfully adhered to. The *Anaconda has cost us a year's time, one hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of money, and its fruits are not at all commensurate with the cost.*"

Important Arrival—If True.—The Columbus, Ga., Sun, of the 8th instant, learns from a private letter received in that city, from a reliable source, that a steamer has just arrived in a Confederate port with a valuble cargo for the Confederate Government, consisting of munitions of war. Among the articles are thirteen batteries of rifle cannon, consisting of seventy-eight guns, with all the necessary equipage for service, presented to the Confederate Government by merchants of Liverpool.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 16.

Beef Cattle 10 to 12½; Bacon, hog round 30 to 35, hams 35 to 37½; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee 1 75 to $2; Tallow Candles 45 to 50; Corn Meal 1 50; Corn 1 25 to 1 30; Flour $16 50 to $18; Lard 30; Osnaburgs 30 to 35; Pea nut Oil $4; Peas 1 25 to 1 30; Potatoes, Irish, 2 50 to $3; Rice 8; Sugar 48 to 50; Sound Salt 7 50 to $8 per bushel; Sheetings 28 to 35; Yarn 50 to 55; Tallow 25 to 30.

At Charlotte, no sales of Cotton, 13 to 15 cents offered. Corn 1 25. Flour $15 to $16. Bacon 33. Lard 30.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Moore County. } COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, APRIL TERM, 1862.

IN pursuance to an Order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the years 1859 and 1860, to-wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	No. of Acres of Land.	Valuation of Land.		Polls.	LOCATION OF LAND.	Tax due.
James Deaton,	100	$175		1	Beaver Creek,	$2 78
Randal Gilchrist,	300	600		1	Crain's Creek,	10 43
Neill McInnis,	100	150		1	Jackson's Creek,	4 51
J B McIver for Travis Bedsols,	208	416			McIntosh Creek,	2 23
Duncan McFadyen,	1400	5000			Deep River,	28 00
James Smith & Co,	100	500			Tom's Creek,	2 80
Turner Smith & Co,	100	200			" "	2 16
A B Kelly,	100	150			Richland Creek,	1 62
Kenneth Ray,	470	470			Long Branch,	4 55
Lockhart Fry,	100	50			Little River,	4 35
A A F Seawell for Nancy Swink,	300	600			Little River,	5 96
Jackson Deaton,	107½	133		1	Mill Creek,	2 61
Joseph Deaton,	143	285		1	Wet and Dry Creeks,	1 31
William Fry,	43	43		1	Sing's Creek,	2 11
Belison Key,	86	104			Mill Creek,	1 30
John McCaskill,	80	105			Richardson's Branch,	5 23
N G L Stutts,	140	200			Richland Creek,	2 16
Henry Stutts,	100	125			" "	2 57
Blue S Blue,	200	200		1	Little River,	2 99
Daniel McLeod,	640	160		1	Horse's Creek,	2 77
K Ray and A Currie,	100	100			Long Branch,	52
Thomas Rose,	337	175			Deep Creek,	4 46
Archibald McNeill,	175	175		1	Cabin Creek,	5 96
Nicholas Shields,	46	75		1	Fork Creek,	2 28
Amy Brady,	10	50			Deep River,	28
Adam Keeling,	86	40		1	Wagon Road,	2 10
Thomas Dixon,	487	1085			Deep River and Fall Creek,	3 43
Charles Maness,	50	50		1	Fall Creek,	2 15
Thomas Maness,	111	150		1	Bear Creek,	2 71
George W Moore,	30	60			Fall Creek,	48
Eli R Sowell,	170	200			Dunhorn's Creek,	2 74
M Q Waddell,	5100	2755	unlisted,		Drowning Creek,	90 34
Waddell & Co,	449	7000	unlisted,		Deep River,	218 40
Wm M Dalrymple,	475	2000		1	Big Juniper,	14 15
Mary Matthews,	526	1052			Big Buffalo Creek,	5 46
Thomas Shaw,	100	250		1	Beaver Creek,	3 28
Lemuel Patterson,	98	206		1	Crain's Creek,	6 49
James Riddle,	337	1000			Plank Road,	6 24

June 28, 1862. K. H. WORTHY, Sheriff. 41-3t

ATTENTION ALL.

THE Medical Purveyor's Department, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. Arendell, Collector of Medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Fayetteville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60 cents lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40 " "
Wild Cherry bark,	30 " "
Indian Turnip,	10 " "
American Ipecac—root,	1.00 " "
Blooming Spurge—root,	50 " "
Indian Physic—root,	25 " "
Indian Tobacco,	25 " "
Black Snake root,	50 " "
Poke root,	20 " "
Cranesbill,	20 " "
Blackberry root,	15 " "
American Gentian,	15 " "
Dogwood bark,	25 " "
Fever root,	20 " "
American Hellebore root,	20 " "
Peppermint,	20 " "
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20 " "
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20 " "
Hemlock leaves,	20 " "
Wintergreen, or Partridge Berry,	50 " "
Horsemint,	20 " "
Sassafras—bark of root,	20 " "
Sassafras pith,	5.00 " "
Ginseng root,	50 " "
Sarsaparilla root,	75 " "
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20 " "
Flaxseed,	2.50 per bus.
White Oak bark,	10 cents lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25 " "
American Columbo root,	50 " "
Willow bark,	20 " "
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10 " "
Persimmon bark—from root,	20 " "
Centaury herb,	20 " "
Boneset,	20 " "
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30 " "
Dandelion root,	30 " "
Hops,	1.00 " "
Wild Senna,	50 " "
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75 " "
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50 " "
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75 " "
Barberry leaves,	50 " "
Fleabane,	25 " "
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	30 " "
Pink Root,	50 " "
Worm Seed,	25 " "
Calamus,	25 " "
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25 " "
Queen's Root,	50 " "
Slippery Elm,	30 " "
Red Pepper,	1.00 " "
Anise seed,	50 " "
Spear Mint,	25 " "
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50 " "

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 8, 1862. 42-1m

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of Decrees obtained at the last Term of the Confederate Court, held in Goldsborough on the 4th Monday of May, I shall sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Asheboro', on the 5th day of August next, the following tracts of Land, as belonging to alien enemies and sequestered to-wit:

One tract of land formerly the property of Jonathan P. Winslow, situated on the waters of Coble Creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Walker and Benj'n Brookshire, subject to the dower right of Margaret Henly.

One-half of another tract of land belonging to said Winslow, in the vicinity of Asheborough, the other half being owned by A. H. Marsh.

One tract formerly belonging to Wm. Briles, on the waters of Uwharie, containing 120 acres.

One tract of land formerly belonging to Wm. Clark, now in the possession of Jefferson Lamb, containing 160 acres; and a house and two lots in the town of Union.

One other tract belonging to Jesse Henly, three miles west of Asheboro', containing 78 acres.

One other tract belonging to Benjamin Sheets, situated on the waters of the Uwharie, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Rush, Ed. Miller and others, containing 136½ acres.

One other tract, formerly belonging to Isaac Bulla, on Caraway Creek, containing 100 acres.

The following tracts of land formerly belonging to C. W. Woolen: One on Polecat, some mile or more from New Salem. One tract half a mile south of New Salem, containing 100 acres: and a house and lot in the village of New Salem.

One other tract, formerly belonging to Thos. Stalker, adjoining the lands of Jabaze Powell and others, containing 194 acres.

One undivided fourth part of a tract of land containing 267 acres, on the waters of Caraway, adjoining Enoch Harlan and others, formerly belonging to Jacob Commons.

The title to all of said lands is reserved until the sale is confirmed by the Court.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

July 8, 1862. 42-3w

RUN THE BLOCKADE!

W. MAC INTYRE has received the following GOODS, bought at the recent sales at Wilmington, direct from London:

26 ps bleached Shirting, 1895 yards, manufactured at Manchester, England
100 ps Jaconet Muslin, 2000 yards.
12 dozen Neck Ties.
1 bag White Pepper.
1 bag Alspice.
5 bags Black Pepper.
1 case London Mustard, 24 lbs., in 1 lb. bottles.
1 case Sweet Oil, 2 dozen, in pint bottles.
10 sacks LIVERPOOL SALT.

OUTSIDE OF THE SALES:

1 dozen pairs Cotton Cards, Nos. 10 and 8.
10 kegs Cut Nails.

Fayetteville, July 14, 1862. 42-3w

The Law of Sales of Personal

Property, by Francis Hilliard, 2d Edition, Enlarged and improved.

Starkie on Evidence, 8th Edition, with Notes by Sharswood.

Wendells' Blackstone; Byles' on Bills, Notes by Sharswood.

Adams' Equity; Broom's Legal Maxims.

Smith on Contracts, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

ROBERTS'S Hand Book of Artillery.
MAHAN'S Field Fortifications.
The Trooper's Manual, by Col. Lucius Davis.
CAUSE AND CONTRAST.
The Battle Call—a lyric by E. V. W.
Letters of Mozis Addums to Billy Ivvins.

Just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1862.

The Volunteer's Hand Book.

A FURTHER supply just received.
April 18. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov'r 27, 1861.

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

150,000 HOME MADE ENVELOPES for sale. Orders for them are solicited.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

July 9. 41-3t

FOR RENT.

THE STORE formerly occupied by A. Johnson, Jr. Apply to JAMES JENKINS.

July 12, 1862. 42-3tpd

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

FOR THE COMMONS.

☞ As Robeson, according to an old custom between the counties of Robeson and Richmond, is entitled to the Senator this term, I shall decline running for that position.

I announce myself a candidate for the Commons from Richmond county, and shall, if elected, exert myself for the good of the County and State in that body.

July 9. D. McNEILL. 41-6tpd

TO THE VOTERS OF RICHMOND AND ROBESON COUNTIES.

MANY Citizens of Robeson County most respectfully suggest the name of Capt. CHARLES MALLOY of Richmond County, and late of the 18th Reg't N. C. T. as their first choice to represent this District in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 9, 1862. 41-3t

☞ **We are requested to announce** Lieut. SANDERS M. INGRAM, of the 38th Reg't N. C. Vols., as a candidate to represent the county of Richmond in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

July 14—tE

NOTICE.

K. H. WORTHY, present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff in Moore County, for the next Term.

June 9, 1862. 32tf

To the VOTERS of RICHMOND COUNTY.

I TAKE this method of returning to you my thanks for the very liberal support you have heretofore given me for the office of Sheriff of your County, and I hope that I have given satisfaction in the administration of the same. I again solicit your suffrages for said office at the ensuing election on the 1st Thursday in August next, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties to the best of my ability. JOHN A. LONG.

July 3. 39-tEpd

ELECTION NOTICE.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for Sheriff of Richmond County, and if elected shall use my best endeavors to fulfil the duties of the office.

A. S. McNEILL.

July 3. 39-tEpd

☞ **We are authorized to announce** Col. STEPHEN J. COBB as a candidate for Sheriff of Robeson county.

July 14, 1862. 42*4tpd

☞ **We are authorized to announce** A. McNEILL CURRIE a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county, at the next Election in August. 42*tEpd

---

House of Commons---Bladen County.

COL. NEILL KELLY is a candidate to represent the County of Bladen in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

June 18. 36*tepd

To the Voters of the Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus:

BY the request of friends, I announce myself a Candidate to represent this District in the next Legislature. Should you honor me with an Election I can only promise to make you an independent, careful and faithful representative, on all occasions to be found in my place, and to be carefully and faithfully guarding your interest and the interest of the District. To the Soldiers of this District who are away from your homes, who have gone forth to give your best heart's blood to maintain our independence and protect our homes: to you I promise, whatever will tend to your comfort, happiness or interest, shall receive my whole attention, and if by my votes your condition can be bettered in any way it shall be done. As I neither have time nor the inclination to canvass the District, I leave it to the voters to decide as they may think best.

Yours truly, THO. J. JONES.

June 27. 38*4tpd

WANTED,

TO employ a gentleman, to take charge of and conduct the YARBOROUGH HOUSE, in Raleigh, until the 1st January 1863. The best qualifications for the situation are required, and a gentleman with a family would be preferred. Address the undersigned, at Raleigh.

W. R. POOLE, Am'r.

July 8, 1862. 41-6t

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I WILL resume my School on Harrington Hill, 2 miles from Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 29th July.

H. P. COLE.

Fayetteville, July 11. 42-2tpd

NOTICE.

BY an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, February Term 1862, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost for the year 1860, viz:

150 acres James Chason, Big Swamp,	$6 22
200 acres Neill A. Campbell, Buie's Neck,	4 58
475 acres Robeson & McKay, Little Marsh and the Neck,	9 04
664½ acres James N. Peterson, Buie's Neck,	9 12
277 acres Patrick D. Brown, Little Marsh,	6 66
40 acres Heirs of Daniel McLeod, Middle Swamp,	63
513 acres J. B. McCallum, Scalding Branch,	23 95
25 acres Gilbert Bryant, Bear Swamp,	42
100 acres Westly Bullard, " "	6 99
31 acres Joseph Graham, Lumber River,	63
34½ acres Ann Locklear, " "	88
268 acres Lauchlin McKay, " "	10 04
1238 acres Edw'd McCallum, Lumber River,	65 54
70 acres Neill McArthur, Long Swamp,	1 14
1106 acres Neill McDonald, Ashpole & Shoeheel,	31 60
296 acres Duncan McNeill, " "	4 56
76 acres Joseph Baker for Joel Jones, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
170 acres Mary Hill, Ashpole Swamp,	4 56
50 acres E. P. Bullard, West Lumber River,	4 88
89 acres Kenneth Britt, Ten Mile Swamp,	4 13
40 acres Solomon Willoughby, East Hog Swamp,	8 32
33¾ acres B. A. Ivey, Flowers Swamp,	3 05
180 acres J. C. Sinclair, Watering-Hole Swamp,	5 74
150 acres, Jeremiah Woodell, Jack's Branch,	5 08
27½ acres Heart, Lumber River,	3 64
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, 2 Town Lots, Nos 85 and 86,	3 78

R. KING, Shff.

July 8, 1862. 42-ts

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree in the District Court of North Carolina for the District of Cape Fear, in the case John Manning, jr., Receiver, *vs.* Thos. J. Clegg, Ag't, I shall expose to public auction at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 29th day of July next, to the highest bidder for Cash, eight likely Mules and three Wagons, the property of the White Soap Stone Company, sequestered to the use of the Confederate States of America.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

July 9, 1862. 41*3t

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1862.

Richard J. Millsaps and wife Mary Ann *vs.* Nathaniel McLean, Arch'd McLean, and Hector J. McLean and Edward W. Campbell, Administrators of Dan'l W. McLean, dec'd.

Petition for partition of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel McLean, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of August 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1862.

42*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE committee of examination for Teachers of Common Schools of Robeson County, will meet in the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday, the 9th of August, for the purpose of examining those persons who wish to teach. It is hoped that those among us who are not in the war, and especially the Ladies, who are ever ready to do their part, will come forward and aid in training the rising generation, upon whom the hope of the country depends. NEILL McNEILL,
Chm'n of Board of Superintendents.

July 11, 1862. 42*2tpd